FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 195 *6 October 1983*

ALBANIA

Alia Speaks at Ideological Conference 3 Oct B 1
Leaders Attending Presented B 8
Foreign Policy Statement Issued B 9
Recognition of Kampuchean Government Reported B 11
Hoxha Greets Heng Samrin B 11
Albanian Stand at Athens Book Fair Closed B 11
[Kopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA 27 Sep]
Hoxha Memories on His Childhood Published B 12
Leaders Attend Gjirokaster Folklore Festival B 12
Signing of Trade Protocol With PRC Reported B 12
Alia Greets 'Chinese People' on National Day B 13

BULGARIA

Reagan Heritage Foundation Speech 'Nothing New' C 1
Polish Radio Cited on Walesa's Peace Prize C 1
Zhivkov Receives Turkish Ambassador's Credentials C 2
Economic Cooperation Session With Kampuchea Opens C 2
Lukanov Meets Kampuchean Minister C 2
Cooperation Protocol With Ethiopia Signed C 2
Zhivkov Receives Departing SFRY Ambassador C 3
Patriach Maksim Backs Zhivkov Initiative C 3
Stanishev Meets Visiting Canadian CP Official C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Talks With Grenada's Bishop End D 1
Chnoupek Meets Afghan Foreign Minister at UN D 1
Proceedings Against Charter 77 Signatory Begin D 1
Leaders Mark Battle Anniversary, Army Day D 2
Leaders Receive Army Delegation D 2
Husak Addresses Army Delegation D 2
Order of Day Issued D 4
RUDE PRAVO Comments on Price Changes 29 Sep D 4
[Editorial Article]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Interviewed on Missiles, Border Devices E 1
[Vienna]
ADN Cites Honecker Remarks E 3

Radio Commentary on Recent Peace, Missiles Events E 4
[Leuschner]
Italian Paper Reports Honecker Letter to Craxi E 6
PRC Communique Issued on Sports Delegation E 7
Honecker Interviewed on Luther Celebrations E 7
Military Court Sentences FRG Citizen for Spying E 8

HUNGARY

'Propaganda' Cause for IPU Meeting Non-Attendance F 1
FRG's Schmidt Continues Visit to Budapest F 1
Meets Kadar F 1
Meets Lazar, Departs F 1
Austrian CP Official Kalt Visit Reported F 1
Gaspar Attends Military Promotions Ceremony F 2
Gaspar Speaks at Armed Forces Day Ceremony F 2
Gaspar-Led TU Delegation Departs for Vienna F 3
Hungarian Delegation Visits Stockholm, Holds Talks F 3
[cross-reference]
Briefs: Hungarian-Norwegian Trade Protocol F 3

POLAND

Warsaw Radio Comments on Walesa Nobel Prize G 1
Further Comment G 1
Government Spokesman Cited [DPA] G 2
Walesa Comments on Prize [AFP] G 2
Further Walesa Comments [AFP] G 2
Urban on Authenticity of Walesa Recording G 3
PAP Interviews Deputy Premier Rakowski G 5
Olszowski Meets With Algerian Counterpart G 9
Mongolian Parliamentary Delegation Visits G 9
Jablonski Receives Cooperatives Leaders G 9
Mining, Energy Ministry Reports Good Results G 10
Pila, Voivodship Holds Civil Defense Exercises G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Welcomes Zhivkov in Bucharest 6 Oct H 1
Joint Commission With U.S. Starts Session H 1
Ceausescu Receives Serbian Assembly President H 1
Foreign Minister Meets UN Secretary General H 2
President Gives Interview to Mexican Newsmen H 3
Verdet Receives Georgian Party Delegation H 3
Wages Increased in Metallurgical Industry H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting Importance I 1
Enver Hoxha's Anti-Yugoslavia Comments Scored I 1
BCP's Lilov Politburo Resignation Noted I 2
[Malevski in NOVA MAKEDONIJA 30 Sep]
Lech Walesa Nobel Prize Award Reported I 3
Spiljak Chairs 5 October Presidency Session I 3
Croatian LC Central Committee Holds Session I 4
Montenegro LC Central Committee Meets I 8
VJESNIK Article Views Hungary's Economic Reform I 9
[Buvac, 23 Sep]
NARODNA ARMIJA on Ending LCY Shortcomings I 11
[Miletic, 29 Sep, No 2307]
Attendance at 22 Sep LCY Presidium Session Noted I 12

ALIA SPEAKS AT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 3 OCT

AU041413 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Oct 83

["Comrade Ramiz Alia's Speech" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- Comrades:

The scientific conference devoted to the study of theoretical thought of our Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha begins its proceedings today.

It is always good to think and reflect over the history of the revolutionary struggles waged under the leadership of the party, the magnificent battles for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland, to see from where we started and what we have achieved. This helps us to synthesize the gained experience, to draw valuable lessons from early work and clarify the perspective.

We rightfully are proud of our new industry, the factories and combines, the transformed plains, the schools and hospitals, and all the material and spiritual prosperity guaranteed by socialism. But we also have the right to be proud of that wisdom, knowledge and maturity of our Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, that programmed and led to the realisation of these transformations, that knew how to find the most suitable ways to solve the historical problems that faced our country. It would not be exaggeration to say that the experience of our people's revolution and construction of socialism, the Marxist-Leninist thought of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha constitute our greatest treasure, in the meaning that the their mastering and their correct and consistent implementation guarantee what we have achieved so far and ensure the non-stop march towards communism.

Our conference is holding its proceedings on the eve of the 75th anniversary of Comrade Enver Hoxha's birthday. Through this we want to express our ardent love for the outstanding leader of our party and people, the profound respect and admiration for his life and deed that are one and inseparable from the deed and struggle of our glorious party.

> the greatest historic victories in the life of the Albanian people, the founding of the Communist Party, the triumph of the people's revolution, this beautiful and happy Albania we enjoy today are closely linked with the name and revolutionary activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his theoretical thought, with his leadership

The greatest historic victories in the life of the Albanian people, the founding of the Communist Party, the triumph of the people's revolution, this beautiful and happy Albania we enjoy today are closely linked with the name and revolutionary activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha, with his theoretical thought, with his leadership. The opinion, role, and contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha have led and defined all the stages of our revolution, in all the decisions adopted by our party and state, at any time and on any problem. Our party has had the great luck to have in its lead such a leader as Comrade Enver Hoxha, loyal disciple and follower of the deed of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, a leader who is characterized by the political wisdom, the ability to be orientated in every situation, the farsightedness and courage to adopt correct decisions and at the proper time. This has made our party always honourably fulfil its mission, to carry out the revolution and lead the people surely on the road of socialism.

Our people are an ancient people and their history is a century-long one. It is full of protracted struggles for freedom and independence, endless attempts for the progress of the nation and emancipation of the people. And in these centuries, in all these struggles and efforts, they have given birth to many distinguished people, whose deed illuminates and makes more magnificent their history. Among them is distinguished Comrade Enver Hoxha's figure. His life and deed is the life and deed of a communist revolutionary leader, of a heroic popular leader, of a typical representative of the freedom-loving Albanian spirit, of an ardent patriot and consistent internationalist. The figure of Comrade Enver Hoxha stands at the same height with the glorious national liberation epopee and the people's revolution, which brought the freedom to the country and the power to the people. The force of his talent of a revolutionary leader and his Marxist-Leninist thought go hand in hand with that titanic struggle and that brilliant creativeness our party and our people have made and are making for the construction of the new socialist Albania.

It is true that history is made by the masses, but it is also true, that the significant historic events, in which the masses play the decisive role, bring leaders to the fore, who influence upon them with their personality. During out time, our people have lived through great political, economic and social, ideological and cultural transformations. This is a time when for the first time Albania became master of itself, and emerged in the international arena with a distinguished name and a voice of its own. As a revolutionary and leader Comrade Enver Hoxha stands to the significance of this time and together with the name of the party gave to it his name as well.

The deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a deed of a genuine Marxist-Leninist leader who has not only worked out the line and has designed the greatest transformations, but being at the head of the party, he himself, has led the masses in all the revolutionary processes. There is no field of the activity of the party and our socialist state in which he has not made his theoretical and practical contribution, there is no significant event in which he had not been present. This is proved by the history of the party, this is proved by the struggle of our people for the liberation of the homeland, this is proved by the daily work for the construction of the socialism.

> the creation of the Communist Party
> of Albania, the founder of which is
> Comrade Enver Hoxha, represents not only
> one of the most distinguished events
> of the ancient history of our people,
> but also one of the wisest and most
> courageous political acts in this history

The creation of the Communist Party of Albania, the founder of which is Comrade Enver Hoxha, represents not only one of the most distinguished events of the ancient history of our people, but also one of the wisest and most courageous political acts in this history. The party was created at a very difficult moment, at that time when not only Albania was occupied, but also when the entire world was at war. The people sought for a light to illuminate the way in that darkness, they sought for a leadership to bring them out of slavery.

But various forces could emerge on the Albanian political scene at that time, as emerged later Balli Kombetar, Legaliteti, etc, which would claim that they represented the wishes of the people and would strive to come to their lead. There existed the great danger that various reactionary forces would deceive the people and introduce their struggle to blind alleys with catastrophic consequences for the fates of the Albanian people and those of the Albanian nation.

The special merit of the Albanian communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head lies in the fact that precisely in that situation and in those conditions they had the courage to undertake the historic responsibility, to create their party, the political staff that would lead the struggle of the people against fascism. The people followed the communists not only because of their bravery, self-denial and sacrifices. This, undoubtedly, was important, even decisive but, first and foremost, they followed the communists for the program they presented to the people, for the prospects they opened up to them, for the road of honour they traversed.

Our party was created as a party of the Leninist type, but it could not fail to bear also the seal of the time and of the conditions in which it was born. It had to be organised and to fight at the same time, to organise itself and organise the people in the struggle. And this was not simple.

Furthermore, the defining of a correct line, of a tactical strategy of the national liberation movement to carry it to victory, was not something simple. There were many old communist parties at the time of the nazi occupation of Europe, such as that of Greece, Italy, France, etc, which fought or had to fight for the liberation of their country and the power that ought to be established after the war. They were parties with traditions, sections of the Comintern, but besides the other factors, as a result of the line they outlined and the stands they adopted, did not lead to victory.

> the Communist Party of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head knew how to link the struggle for national liberation from the fascist occupiers with the struggle for the establishment of the power of the people, with socialism

The Communist Party of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head knew how to link the struggle for national liberation from the fascist occupiers with the struggle for the establishment of the power of the people, with socialism. This was a new experience, but it was never a spontaneous outcome. This strategy of the revolution was thought, programmed and put into life by our party in a complete conscious way. The works by Comrade Enver Hoxha reflect clearly the way pursued in working out and applying this completely new strategy for the revolutionary practice of the proletariat, how it is tackled with from the theoretical point of view and what concrete forms it has taken in practice.

The strategy of the national liberation war was embodied in the creation of the partisan army, the armed flank of the movement, and the National Liberation Front [NLF], its political flank. The National Liberation Army, whose founder and general commander was Comrade Enver Hoxha and the National Liberation Front which was conceived, organised and consolidated by him, became the main weapons for the victory over the enemies. The political-ideological and organisational principles according to which they were created, the whole experience gained during their heroic struggle, is for us not only a source of revolutionary inspiration, but also a treasury of great values which we need in the struggle being waged today by our party and people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland. Since its first resolution, the party stressed that the National Liberation War of the Albanian people was part and parcel of the great world anti-fascist coalition. But the party preserved consistently the independence and the identity of the National Liberation War of our people and resolutely barred the road to all the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our struggle and to subdue it, either by of the Anglo-American Allies or by the neighbouring countries, as was the case with Yugoslavia.

These stands, in such grave and delicate situation were of vital importance. Every mistake could cost dearly for the fates of the revolution and the future of the country. What could have happened for example if we had accepted the Allies ultimatum, demanding that the first division of the National Liberation Army should not pass to the north to attack and crush the forces of reaction, if we had accepted the Allies' landing in Albania, or the Mukje Agreement [a pact between NLF and Balli Kombetar concluded at Mukje in 1943 and later repudiated by Hoxha]? The consequences are clear, they would have been fatal: failure of the National Liberation War, and Albanian varkize [as received], the partitioning of Albania. But this did not happen because the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha defended the interests of the war and the homeland, because they implemented Marxism-Leninism in a creative way.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has a great historical merit for the creation and consolidation of the people's power which marks also the victory of our revolution and constitutes the fundamental condition for the construction of socialism. The road of the creation of this power has been carried out in accordance with the Leninist teachings and it has been original at the same time. Our people's power is the result of a revolutionary struggle, which led simultaninously to the expulsion of the foreign occupiers and the overthrow of the old regimes; that is why it has a deep people's, democratic and class content. Herein lies, too, its invincible strength, here lies also that source of inspiration for the development on the correct road of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When the war ended, Albania was a very poor, destroyed, country without industry, capitals, technicians and without specialists. The enthusiasm of the war was a great driving force, but insufficient to build the new life. Socialism can not be built, Lenin teaches us, only with enthusiasm. It was not easy to determine where to begin from, as it was not easy to determine the priorities in the above mentioned conditions. We had to eliminate completely not only the remnants of the feudal relations and of economic dependence of the country from foreign capital and imperialism but also to make the fundamental transformations of the entire social structure, to liquidate the economic basis of capitalism and to build the bases of socialism through the state of the people's democracy, as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Certainly, the Soviet experience existed, but if it were mechanically implemented, the failure would be certain.

> the program the party worked out for the construction of socialism is a creative implementation of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism

The program the party worked out for the construction of socialism is a creative implementation of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. Throwing a glance on this 40-year road, we can see the creative strength of the solutions we found at that time. Just like at the war period, the party manifested its ability in a quite new practice. Here, there were reflected again with a great force the wisdom, the Marxist-Leninist knowledge, the revolutionary determination, the organising force of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The orientations they have for the economic development, which comprises the basis of the program of the party for the industrialisation of the country and the collectivisation of agriculture, for the development of education and culture were decisive for the fates of the construction of socialism in Albania. At the foundation of the policy of the party was the great principle of self-reliance which preceded the development of our economy, the defence of the country, our international relations.

The safeguard and consolidation of the people's power, the carrying out of democratic reforms, in general the construction of socialism in a small, backward country, encircled by enemies, were a heavy burden which could not be shouldered without adhering strictly to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and without applying them not only in an appropriate way, according to our conditions, but with a vivid political and ideological creativity.

The party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head could realise the colossal tasks of this stage because it defined correctly the relations and the class alliances and because it waged correctly and consistently the class struggle in the new conditions.

As for the fronts it was extended, the problems it treated and the proportions it assumed, this struggle was not less difficult and not less severe than the National Liberation War. It was needed as much courage and determination as knowledge and wisdom.

The (?all-sided) profound and realistic comprehension of the class struggle led our party to the creation of the correct concept that this struggle is indispensable to be waged consistently even when the exploiting classes are abolished, against the old hangovers and the new enemies that emerge over this period, as a result of the foreign pressure and the degeneration of different elements.

It is these correct Marxist-Leninist viewpoints about the class struggle and their strict implementation that helped our party and people to discover and smash successfully the different enemies from Koci Xoxe to Mehmet Shehu and his gang. In the struggle against all the international enemies, spies and the stooges of the foreigners it is manifested with a special force the high revolutionary vigilance of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the steel like unity of the party and its close links with the people, their determination to defend in any situation and from any enemy the independence of the homeland, the victories of socialism.

> the merit of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha in particular is that they knew to analyse the situations in a profound and scientific way, to distinguish the new imperialist strategy directed against socialism and peoples, to discover the Yugoslav treachery which was a direct threat to Albania and to formulate those fundamental principles and directions which have guaranteed so many successes to our foreign policy

As a result of the changes that occurred in the international arena, right after the war, it should be defined who were the foreign friends and enemies. The slightest wavering or delay in acts and stands, in those very complicated situations could put in great danger the freedom and independence of the homeland, the socialist future of the country.

The merit of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha in particular is that they knew to analyse the situations in a profound and scientific way, to distinguish the new imperialist strategy directed against socialism and peoples, to discover the Yugoslav treachery which was a direct threat to Albania and to formulate those fundamental principles and directions which have guaranteed so many successes to our foreign policy.

In these four decades of our free life, Albania has undergone some revolutions, which we call revolutionary transformations, such as those in the fields of economy, culture, ideology, etc. The changes that have taken place are as great as the most proper comparisons cannot give the depth of the processes that have occurred.

From a very backward country, from a country without industry and with a completely primitive agriculture, Albania has been turned into an advanced country, with a multi branched industry and with a modern agriculture, with a stabilized and independent economy that develops at high rates and a standard of living for the broad working masses that keeps growing. Albania, once the country of illiteracy en masse, has become the country where education and culture have a mass character, where the sound socialist art flourishes and where wide vistas have been opened to science. Unlike any other country, in Albania the man is spiritually freed from the shackles with which ignorance and poverty, the church and the kings, the feudals and the bourgeois bound him, to suppress and exploit him better.

The canuns that enslaved woman were abolished, the shackles of religion and backward customs were served, the Marxist-Leninist world outlook penetrated deeply in the minds and hearts of the people. Albania became the first atheist state in the history of mankind.

Practice is the criterion of the truth. Present Albania, as a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as socialist society testifies to the justice, correctness, effectiveness and the great transforming force of Marxism-Leninism, of the line of our party, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his leadership. Inside this tangible and living reality is also that new experience, that original contribution they have made to the treasure of Marxism-Leninism.

> Socialist Albania is the country that develops at stable rates, that develops independently and surely towards new horizons, without knowing stagnation and crisis, unemployment and inflations, without knowing enslaving debts and increase of the cost of living and other phenomena that shake the capitalist and revisionist world today

When we affirm the results and victories our country has attained under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, we proceed not only from the comparison with our past, but we also make comparisons with other neighbouring and distant countries such as Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Poland and others, who came out of the struggle in more or less similar conditions with ours, although they did not inherit our century long backwardness and are larger countries, with more numerous possibilities and resources than Albania. We affirm these results bearing in mind the present situation too. And what do we see? Socialist Albania is the country that develops at stable rates, that develops independently and surely towards new horizons, without knowing stagnation and crisis, unemployment and inflation, without knowing enslaving debts and increase of the cost of living and other phenomena that shake the capitalist and revisionist world today. While such countries as Titoite Yugoslavia and revisionist Poland, that betrayed the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, are today in profound crisis, they are faced with insurmountable difficulties and are on the brink of complete bankruptcy. The current crisis shattered many myths, refuted many theories, tested all the systems. But socialist Albania is the sole country that challenged it. This is a valuable experience not only for us.

A component part of the construction of socialism is also the foreign policy of our party and state, firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Just as it has defined the ideological, political, economic principles, etc, for the socialist construction, the party has elaborated its principles and doctrine for the sphere of foreign policy, which is a policy of complete national independence and sovereignty. In this field too, our party has made its contribution to the enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist science.

Socialist Albania and the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head honoured and respected everywhere in the world for the principled and uncompromising ideological struggle they have waged and wage against modern revisionism, against all its trends and manifestations

Socialist Albania has become known and has gained the admiration of the progressive world opinion for its bold and unbent struggle and stands towards imperialism, particularly towards the two superpowers -- the USA and the Soviet Union. It has gained the love and support of the peoples and progressive people, because it is not afraid to voice the truth and openly denounce every form of aggression, colonial exploitation, tutelage, dictate and hegemony, national oppression and racial discrimination, violation of national sovereignty and inequality in the international relations.

Socialist Albania and the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Hoxha at the head are honoured and respected everywhere in the world for the principled and uncompromising ideological struggle they have waged and wage against modern revisionism, against all its trends and manifestation.

This struggle is not only a glorious epopee, which will remain unforgettable in the history of the international communist movement, but it is at the same time a whole experience, rich in teachings, and of a major theoretical and practical value. Defending Marxism-Leninism from the revisionist attacks, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have pointed out the vitality of its teachings, the ability of the scientific doctrine of the proletariat to reply to all the problems of the present world development and of the class struggle on international level.

With a great convincing force and a sound logic they have refuted the claims of the bourgeois and revisionist ideologists that Marxism-Leninism has become wornout, that it must be abandoned etc. In their great struggle against modern revisionism our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have defended the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on revolution, on the stand towards imperialism and opportunism, on the construction of socialism etc, and have enriched them with new ideas and arguments drawn from the experience of our time.

The works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, such as the speech at the meeting of the 81 parties in November 1960, "The Khrushchevites", "The Titoites", "Eurocommunism Is Anti-Communism", "Imperialism and Revolution", "Reflections on China"; the reports in the congresses of the party, the articles and many other documents are monumental works rich in ideas, arguments, in judgments and reasonings, which are very valuable and necessary for the revolutionary strategy of the proletariat in the present day conditions, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The theoretical thought of our party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha has been manifested with great force especially after the denunciation of the Khrushchevite revisionism.

Drawing the necessary lessons from the negative experience of the events in the Soviet Union, which led to the degeneration of socialism, the main problems on the constant development of the socialist revolution, as the fundamental condition to preserve intact and to carry further its victories, were elaborated during the 60's. During this time, there were worked out the thesis on the revolutionisation of the party and the entire life of the country, on the struggle against alien remnants and influences, on the revolutionarisation of the school etc.

Of special importance are especially the stands of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha with regard to the proletarian internationalism, the loyal implementation of its principles, worked out by Marx and Lenin, in the concrete conditions of our time. Our party has treated the problems concerning the national problem proceding from the same positions. It has solved correctly the problem of the Greek minority in Albania and has defined clearly its stand towards Kosovo and the Albanians in Yugoslavia. Proceeding from the positions of genuine proletarian internationalism our party has defined its stands towards the Marxist-Leninist movement, its unity and relations among the sister parties, towards the revolutionary and liberation movement of the proletarians and the peoples, as well as towards all the progressive and democratic forces everywhere in the world.

In general, the experience and the example of Albania as a socialist country, completely independent both economically and politically, ideologically and militarily, are an originial contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism. This example testifies that by relying on its own forces, even a small country can successfully build socialism and cope with the imperialist-revisionist encirclement. Our Albania is a living evidence of the invincible force of Marxism-Leninism, of the correct line of the Party of Labour of Albania and of the vital strength of the teachings of its founder and leader Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrades,

When we speak of the theoretical thought of our party we do not mean any abstract doctrine or any group of philosophical dogmas. With this thought we understand that contribution it has made to the implementation of Marxism-Leninism in our country and those original solutions it has found for the different problems of the revolution and the construction of socialism in the spirit of its teachings. We see this thought embodied and materialized in the present Albania, in its social system, in the ideology of its people, in the policy of the state and above all in the general line of the party. With the theoretical thought of our party we understand those generalisations, conclusions, directives and orientations that come out from the revolutionary practice of our people and the world proletariat that serve the war and the work of our working masses to guarantee the victories achieved and to carry forward the construction of socialism.

The theoretical thought of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha represents a very wide field which includes all the questions of the revolution and the socialist construction, our internal and international problems. This conference will examine only some of its general aspects. The treatment and analysis of this thought requires and will require in the future too, wide and allsided studies, the carrying out of which is a fundamental task of our social sciences.

Declaring open the scientific conference devoted to the theoretical thought of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, allow me to wish it good work and I express the confidence that its proceedings will be a full success.

Leaders Attending Presented

AU041405 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The scientific conference on the theoretical Marxist - Leninist thought of the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha began its proceedings in Tirana yesterday.

Attending were leading cadres of the party and state organs, working people of the ideological front, scholars of the social sciences, cadres of the army, working people of production, culture, art, etc.

Present were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali; the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava; Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; and other comrades.

At the beginning of the proceedings of the conference Comrade Ramiz Alia held a speech.

Then the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, and the first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Prof. Foto Cami, delivered the report "The Revolution and the Socialist Construction in Albania - Vivid Example of the Vitality and the Creative Implementation of the Marxist-Leninist Theory". Prof. Stefanaq Pollo, director of the Institute of History held the report "The Defence and the Development of the Marxist-Leninist Theory on Revolution by the PLA [AWP]".

The member of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Pirro Kondi, held the report "The PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Building of the Party and Its Leading Role", and the alternate member of the Central Committee of the party, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, the doctor of sciences, Harrila Papajorgji held the report "The Policy of the PLA and Its Experience in the Construction of Socialist Economy".

The conference continues its proceedings.

Foreign Policy Statement Issued

AU051412 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 4 Oct 83

["Summary" of report by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka: "The Foreign Policy of the AWP and Our Socialist State -- A Principled and Independent Policy," delivered to the Scientific Conference on Marxist-Leninist Theoretical Thought of the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha, on 4 October in Tirana -- read by announcer]

[Text] The problems of foreign policy and international relations have always held an important place in the theoretical thought perfected by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. The platform of our party and socialist state in the field of foreign policy has its origins in the creation of the party and the beginning of the national liberation struggle. The party and Comrade Enver, having considered the internal factor, the armed struggle of our own people, as a determining factor in the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, also correctly evaluated relations with the foreign allies. They directed the national liberation movement toward the socialist Soviet Union and the peoples enslaved by fascism -- the true allies -- and they adopted a vigilant and sharp stand in the relations with the Anglo-Americans who were only temporary allies in the struggle against fascist states, and who were enemies of the revolution and socialism. These clear and resolute stands were a salvation because they resulted in the failure of all the Anglo-American plans for Albania and they did not allow an Albanian varkize [as heard] would have been fatal for our country.

After World War II the party and Comrade Enver perfected our Marxist-Leninist concept on relations between states and they made an important contribution to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism in international relations. This concept was implemented in the practice of our party and state for the most fundamental issues, such as relations between socialist states, the stand of a socialist state toward revolutionary liberation movements, relations between countries of differing social systems, the stand on imperialism, and others. The foreign policy of socialist states -- whose basic principle is proletarian internationalism -- includes, as its major aspects, the mutual cooperation and aid between socialist states, the support of revolutionary and liberation struggles in other countries, peaceful coexistence with countries of differing social systems, and the struggle against the imperialist policy of war and aggression.

The development of good-neighborly state relations with countries of differing systems is an important principle in our foreign policy, but this does not exclude the principled ideological struggle between two systems. The implementation of this principle also does not mean that we should reject the principled stand of defending the rights of progressive forces and peoples who suffer from imperialist, bourgeois-revisionist, and chauvinist oppression -- as happens, for example, with the Albanian population in Yugoslavia. The relations of good-neighborliness between our country and Yugoslavia cannot be built at the expense of this population, by keeping silent and by ceasing to defend the struggle for their rights, as Belgrade demands.

The foreign policy of our party and socialist state, a proletarian class policy, also includes internationalist support for the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the people's struggle for freedom, independence, social progress, and socialism, for the progressive forces who struggle for democracy against the danger of fascism and for the preservation of peace against the danger of war.

After pointing out the problems of war and peace, the necessity of opposing imperialist war, and the theoretical contribution made by Comrade Enver Hoxha to defending and developing the Marxist-Leninist teachings in struggle against revisionist distortions, Plaka stated: Our party and Comrade Enver have unmasked the efforts of the superpowers to institutionalize their tactics, aimed at creating fatalist concepts in the peoples political and ideological apathy, and tendencies to compromise in order to put the peoples under their domination and to oblige them to accept the superpowers' diktat, control, and tutelage in world affairs.

The foreign policy of the AWP and socialist Albania is open, frank, and states all truths to everyone, without taking into account whether one or the other will not like it. It is not a policy of expediency, but a policy of proletarian principles. It does not have its source in secret diplomacy, in lobbies and mysterious negotiations in auctioning off the country's interests and those of other countries, but is developed in the open. This policy, as Comrade Enver says, has resulted in Albania's voice being free, realistic, and objective in a world where dependence and subjugation of many countries to the big imperialist powers limits and distorts every independent idea and activity.

In conclusion Comrade Sokrat Plaka said: Now it is publicly known that Comrade Enver has made important evaluations and generalizations in the ideological and political fields that have resulted from the scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of events, phenomena, and development of international relations between states and political forces in the world. He has reached highly valuable scientific conclusions. Comrade Enver Hoxha's theoretical thought in the field of the socialist state's foreign policy and its international relations constitutes a new contribution to the treasury of the doctrines of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin.

RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT REPORTED

AU052023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided to recognize the government of the People's Republic of Cambodia. This decision was relayed to the Cambodian Government in a telegram sent by Foreign Minister Reiz Malile to Hun Sen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Cambodia. The telegram states, among other things, that the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, proceeding from the principle of the inalienable right of the peoples and nations to be completely independent and sovereign, as well as from the desire to develop the friendly relations between the Albanian and Cambodian peoples, and between the two countries, has decided to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Cambodia as the only legitimate government of the Cambodian people.

Hoxha Greets Heng Samrin

AU042048 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, recently received a message from Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Cambodia, which spoke of the efforts of the Cambodian people and their government to overcome the difficulties caused by the criminal band of the Pol Potists and their supporters. It also pointed out the results achieved in improving the general situation in the country.

In his replying message to Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Cambodia, Comrade Enver Hoxha expresses the Albanian people's support for the Cambodian people's liberation struggle and the struggle of the Vietnamese and Laos people, to live freely, independently, in sovereignty, and in friendship with each other, and without any external interference. After expressing pleasure over the fact that the Cambodian people are overcoming the grave consequences of the monstrous crimes committed by the Pol Pot criminal band and their foreign supporters, and that they are creating political and economic stability in the country -- a stability becoming even firmer -- Comrade Enver Hoxha expresses the Albanian people's feelings of friendship and solidarity to the people of Cambodia, wishing them new successes in the consolidation of their country s freedom and independence as a sovereign, democratic, and popular state, against the plots and intrigues of the imperialist powers and reactionary forces.

ALBANIAN STAND AT ATHENS BOOK FAIR CLOSED

AU301944 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 27 Sep 83 p 4

[Z. B. report]

[Text] Athens, 26 Sep -- The Balkan Book Festival, in which -- apart from the host country -- Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania also participated, ended here last night. However, Bulgarian and Albanian publishers, by their behavior, have casted a dark shadow over the festival which was conceived as a significant opportunity for getting closer as well as for developing good-neighborly cooperation and removing mistrust from the Balkans. As we already reported, representatives of the SFRY Embassy in Athens had officially called to the attention of the hosts the fact that visitors to Albanian and Bulgarian stands were exposed to crude falsifications and offenses against Yugoslavia and the personality of President Tito, against brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of our peoples and nationalties, and against the socialist revolution and the building of our country, as well as against its internal order, territorial integrity, and sovereignty.

After this, the organizers demanded that the vulgar pamphlet "The Titoites," exhibited there in as many as five languages, be withdrawn from the Albanian stand.

At first, the Albanian side withdrew the aforementioned anti-Yugoslav work, but 2 days later its copies reappeared on the shelves, this time arranged differently, in a brazen, but also naive effort to disguise the abuse. However, the reaction of the Greek official organs was to order that Albanian stand be closed several days before the festival was finished.

Because of such a move of the hosts, a large number of publications which falsified the history of Macedonia and the Macedonian people suddenly disappeared from Bulgarian stand during the last days of the manifestation.

HOXHA MEMOIRS ON HIS CHILDHOOD PUBLISHED

AU011428 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The book "Years of Childhood", memoirs from Gjirokaster by Comrade Enver Hoxha came off the press.

In these memoirs, written in different years, Comrade Enver Hoxha speaks with love, longing and respect for the city of Gjirokaster and for its brave, patriotic and industrious people, among whom he was born, reared and prepared for the life, for the road of the revolution and socialism.

LEADERS ATTEND GJIROKASTER FOLKLORE FESTIVAL

AU052157 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The people of Gjirokaster District welcomed the participants in the National Folklore Festival.

The atmosphere in the city became even more joyful with the arrival of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Lenko Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs; Nexhmije Hoxiha, Tefta Cami, Sofokli Lazri, and Shefqet Peci, AWP Central Committee members; and Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction.

They were welcomed by Elmaz Puto, first secretary of the Gjirokaster District AWP Committee, and other party and local government leaders, and representatives of mass organizations.

SIGNING OF TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC REPORTED

AU060718 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1983 was signed on 4 October in Beijing between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the PRC.

A protocol on the general terms of delivery of commodities between the two countries was also signed. The protocols were signed by Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade, on the Albanian side, and by Chen Jie, vice-minister of commerce, on the Chinese side.

The ceremony was attended by Dhimiter Stamo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the PRC; and by (Chiu Chiu Anxan), vice-director of the First Directorate of the Foreign Ministry of the PRC; and by members of both delegations.

During its stay in China, the delegation was received by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of economic relations and foreign trade. Dhimiter Stamo was also present.

ALIA GREETS 'CHINESE PEOPLE' ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Telegram from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, on Chinese National Day]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the PRC, I convey to the Chinese people greetings and best wishes.

REAGAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION SPEECH 'NOTHING NEW'

AU051520 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 5 Oct 83

["Nothing New" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 5 (BTA observer Todor Stoyanov) -- President Reagan's passion to indulge in lofty reflections over history brought him to the point of a new reasoning fiasco. His speech before the extremely conservative politicians asserted the anti-Soviet hysteria as a crucial trend in the U.S. foreign policy, which, in his view, was improving the prospects "for success" in the area of armaments control.

It is not strange that the president of the ruling class in the USA is an anticommunist. The strange things is that Reagan the statesman is always tending to slide towards rash concepts regarding Soviet-American relations, which are ultimately directed at the whole world.

To put the Soviet Union on its knees through dictat is a chimera. Therefore the other means of forcing the American will reamins: war. But today, too, in the president's country both scientists and politicians warn that it threatens with destruction not only the poor but the rich as well.

The thesis explained in Reagan's speech that "the time of the conservative ideas has come" unshakingly attests to the president's being an ignorant political metzorologist. The wrong diagnoses have always entailed unproductive handling of the problems, and in our particular century they merge with the absolute lack of any future.

Neither the hysterical threats addressed to the Soviet Union nor the proclamations of the upswing of the reactionary doctrines can erase the historical truth that the world is turning leftwise. Reason offers only this alternative today: not to look for a solution to the political-ideological contradictions in the war, but in the dialogue. A statesman of a great country who strays from this rule threatens the whole world with disasterous aftermaths.

The concepts explained by the president before the conservative "brain trust" -- the "Heritage Foundation," are not only inadequate to the time we are living in, but also absolutely reckless. They also condition the platform noisily proclaimed last night, with which Reagan sends the American delegation to today's resuming Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments in Geneva.

POLISH RADIO CITED ON WALESA'S PEACE PRIZE

AU051939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Polish radio has commented on the report of the bestowing the Nobel Peace Prize on Lech Walesa. The commentary points out that while deciding on this matter the panel was influenced by political motives hostile to Poland and to other socialist countries. The commentary stresses that this prize has been given to Lech Walesa at a moment when international tension is increasing, and when Poland and the other socialist countries are the target of massive propaganda attacks. The decision of the panel follows a line which discredits the idea of the Nobel Peace Prize, the Polish radio commentary points out. It recalls that this prize has been given in the past to such political figures as Henry Kissinger, and Menahem Begin.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TURKISH AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU052200 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, October 5 (BTA) -- "Bulgaro-Turkish relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully, along an ascending line in all spheres," said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, at a ceremony of accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Omer Lutem, today.

The favourable development of relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, Mr Todor Zhivkov continued, is a joint achievement of the two countries. It corresponds to the interests of their peoples and contributes to the preservation of tranquility, to the strengthening of the climate of trust and understanding in the Balkans. Under the complex and dangerous international situation at present the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans is a vital importance. The proposal to convert them into a zone free of nuclear arms is aimed precisely at this, noted the Bulgarian leader.

"True to her peace policy, Bulgaria will continue to make active efforts for the further deepening of cooperation with Turkey in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, in which there are still some untapped possibilities", said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH KAMPUCHEA OPENS

AU042226 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] On 4 October at the Council of Ministers, the second session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Kampuchean Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forestry, and the Kampuchean by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture.

A review of the implementation of the decisions of the previous session was made, and the prospects of expanding economic cooperation discussed.

Lukanov Meets Kampuchean Minister

AU051228 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Kong Samol, Kampuchean minister of agriculture, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the second session of the Bulgarian-Kampuchean commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The visitor expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's assistance in stabilizing the socioeconomic life of the country. It was also emphasized that the normalization of domestic life in Kampuchea is creating conditions for gradually developing mutually beneficial cooperation in the wood processing industry, and in the production and processing of tobacco and rubber, as well as for developing trade between the two countries on the same basis.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ETHIOPIA SIGNED

AU301837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The fifth session of the Joint Bulgarian-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended.

A protocol was signed by the two chairmen of this commission, Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission of Organizing a Workers' Party in Ethiopia (COPWE), and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for Organizing a Nationwide Revolutionary Campaign for Development and Planning. A trade protocol between the ministries of foreign trade of the two countries and an agreement on researching, designing, and establishing joint enterprises in Ethiopia for cotton and tobacco raising and of other agricultural crops were also signed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR

AU052102 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] On 5 October Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, received Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from Bulgaria. The friendly talk was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

PATRIARCH MAKSIM BACKS ZHIVKOV INITIATIVES

AU050936 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, Oct 5 (BTA) -- Patriarch Maksim told Bulgarian journalists that the Bulgarian Orthodox Church was contributing to the noble efforts to preserve the sacred boon -- life -- and to establish peace and justice in the world. The church is also carrying out peace-making activity also as a member of international organizations, all-Christian and other religious societies and peace alliances. It is particularly active in contributing to the fruitful work of the Christian peace-making conference since its very founding.

Patriarch Maksim emphasized: With deep conviction we back up Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, for purposeful activity against the arms race, for doing away with the nuclear threat, for the triumph of peace and brotherhood.

STANISHEV MEETS VISITING CANADIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU302037 Sofia BTA in English 1946 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 30 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Peter Bouchuck, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Canadian Communist Party, who is here on holiday. Views were exchanged on the most topical problems of the world. Special importance was attached to the deterioration of the international situation provoked by the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its close allies. Stress was laid on the need for stepping up the struggle of the communists, of all forces backing up peace, the saving of mankind from thermonuclear catastrophe. They reconfirmed the absolute identity of the two parties' views and stands on the matters discussed, their striving to continue to develop their cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

STROUGAL TALKS WITH GRENADA'S BISHOP END

LD052007 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The talks between Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Premier, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement Party, premier of Grenada, ended in the Hrzan Palace this afternoon. The heads of the party and governmental delegation summarized the results of the talks and underlined the full harmony, unanimity, and understanding in dealing with issues pertaining to the deepening of the all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Grenada and their positions on the current situation in the world.

At the conclusion of the session, a joint communique was adopted and final documents were signed which describe in detail the results of the visit and the main intentions and tasks in deepening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Grenada. An agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the New Jewel Movement party was signed. Also, an agreement on air transport was signed to expand and simplify the contacts between the two countries. It says that in a suitable time a regular air link will be introduced between Czechoslovakia and Grenada.

Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and the minister of agriculture of Grenada, George Louison, have also signed a protocol on exchange of products between the two countries that presupposes the expansion of mutual commercial exchange. Czechoslovakia will increase its supplies of consumer goods and other products to Grenada in exchange for supplies of tropical fruit and spices.

CHNOUPEK MEETS AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER AT UN

LD052307 Prague CTK in English 2014 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- Head of the Czechoslovakia delegation to the 38th U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, met here Wednesday with Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. They exchanged views on some spheres of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations, considering the possibilities of their further development, and on key international topics in connection with the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister voiced support to efforts of the Afghan Government for a peaceful solution to the situation in Afghanistan and for improving relations with Pakistan and Iran.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CHARTER 77 SIGNATORY BEGIN

AU051748 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1725 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] On 5 October at a Prague court, proceedings against the 31-year-old critic of the regime, Jiri Wolf, one of those who signed the Charter-77 human rights manifesto, began.

He has been accused of conveying to the Austrian Embassy in Prague information about the conditions of his arrest from 1978 to 1981. This accusation of the authorities has not been denied by the embassy. The embassy has imparted that Wolf had been promised a visa as a political prisoner.

LEADERS MARK BATTLE ANNIVERSARY, ARMY DAY

Leaders Receive Army Delegation

LD052009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received at the Prague Castle today on the occasion of 39th anniversary of the Carpath-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by CSSR Minister of National Defense Army General Martin Dzur. Present at the reception were: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pietra; and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrehelova.

Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, thanked Comrade Gustav Husak and other party and state representatives for receiving the delegation which the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army see as an expression of appreciation of their work. He recalled the historic day of 6 October 1944 when the soldiers of the First Czechoslovak Army Crops in the USSR, side by side with the heroic Soviet Army, entered the territory of the homeland after the hard fight at the Dukla Pass. Our soldirs and the working people of our country justifiably celebrate this day as their common holiday, the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Dukla became the eternal symbol of indestructible friendship and alliance of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army develop the famous revolutionary and combat traditions of our peoples and its army by a conscientious fulfillment of the tasks placed on them by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The minister of national defense said, when assessing the results of the past training year, that the education of soldiers toward socialist patriotism and internationalism has deepened, the standard of training of the commanding officers has improved, (?as well as that of) field training and the knowledge of contemporary weaponry and its control. The standard of combat readiness of soldiers increased and the unity of the Army and the people strengthened. The participation of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army in the fulfillment of the tasks in the national economy contributed to this too. He also pointed to the close cooperation of the Czechoslovak People's Army with the armies of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, especially with the Soviet Army, in securing the tasks of the joint armed forces.

The minister of national defense then thanked on behalf of the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army for the comprehensive attention and care given by the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by the general secretary of the CPCZ Centeral Committee and the president of the CSSR to enhancing the country's defense capability and the combat ability of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Husak Addresses Army Delegation

LD052153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today on the occasion of 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and himself, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic greeted those present. He congratulated all members of the Army on their day, the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. On the day of 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation, Comrade Gustav Husak said, we pay our respect to the heroism of the Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers who in heavy battles against the Hitlerite fascism made great sacrifices for freedom and the happy future of our peoples. The legacy of their joint struggle is one of the most famous revolutionary traditions of our national liberation struggle, to which we shall always return. They are a symbol of the basic principle that formed the basis of the restoration of our freedom, and they are proof of the irreplaceable significance for our people of the alliance and friendship with the USSR, which is a reliable basis for security and peaceful advancement of our country. We are entering a period, Comrade Gustav Husak said, when we shall gradually be recalling important milestones in the culmination of our national liberation struggle and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

It will be of great importance to explain, especially to young people, what struggles, what sources and alliance ties were the base from which our socialist times arose. It is the more important because serious complications in the current international development require that we pay increased attention to the issues of defense of the revolutionary achievement of our peoples, security of our country, and of the whole socialist community. The most reactionary forces of imperialism have launched an unprecedented wave of new armaments, on which they are spending billions of dollars, with the aim of upsetting the current balance of forces, gaining military superiority over the USSR, restoring their supremacy over the world, and being able to enforce their will and their ways of doing things on individual peoples and states. These intentions are reflected in an especially dangerous way in the plans for the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Comrade Gustav Husak drew attention to the effort exerted by the USSR, the whole socialist community, and with it also by Czechoslovakia, to halt this dangerous development. He stressed the importance of the declaration adopted this January at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Prague and also the importance of the results of the meeting of the leading party and state officials of the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow this June. The socialist countries have shown yet again that they are ready to deal constructively with the existing international problems in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and submitted important proposals for securing peaceful development in Europe and the whole world. It also has been explicitly stated that if the United States and its allies begin the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the socialist countries will be forced to adopt relevant measures to maintain the balance.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the exceptional importance of the recent declaration by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which gives an open, truthful, and clear answer to the basic problems of the current situation in the world. Comrade Andropov's statement is a great support for the peace forces; it gives a hopeful prospect to their current struggle. It is also in a full harmony with the vital interest of the Czechoslovak peoples, and thus it has evoked a warm response among our working people. In concordance with their feelings, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Covernment in their statement again highly appreciated the firm and principled stance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state, the peace proposals and unfailing effort they make for their implementation.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that the current situation requires that we pay lasting attention to our Army. We shall ensure that our Army continues to be a reliable part of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

He appreciated what has been done to enhance the defense capability of our country, for strengthening combat readiness, for mastering modern technical equipment, for improving the professional and ideological-political preparedness of the Army, and thanked the commanding officers and political workers and all members of the Army for their work. As in all spheres of our social life, the tasks of our Army are increasing too. This is the consequence of the progress of the military science and art, and also of the growing demands made on political education work. All this requries that we do not rest on our laurels of what has been achieved, but that we work persistently toward the continuous improvement of the professional and political preparation of our troops, so that our Army will be noted for its high standard politically and morally, and that it will always be up to the mark required by our times.

The effort to enhance the defense capability, Comrade Gustav Husak added, is inseparably linked with our overall struggle for the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions, for the dynamic development of our economy, for intensifying the political and economic power of our country, and the unity of our party and our peoples. In this connection he thanked the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army for the help they provide to the national economy.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished the members of the Army further achievements in their life and work. Then Comrade Gustav Husak and other state and party representatives had a comradely discussion with those taking part in the meeting.

Order of Day Issued

LD051728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, issued an Order of the Day on the 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The order recalls the sacrifices of soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army during the liberation of our country. The order also says the victory in the Dukla will remain forever a living testimony of the great sacrifices during which our national and social liberation was born. These facts must not be forgotten in the present international situation when world imperialism is sharpening its attacks against countries of real socialism, encourages further armament and increases the danger of war. The Czechoslovak People's Army precisely fulfills its patriotic and internationalist mission in defense of socialism. Its all-round prepardness is evidence of consistent implementation of the revolutionary heritage of the heroes fighting in Dukla.

To honor the anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the minister of national defense ordered 20-gun salutes to be fired in Prague and in Bratislava at 1900 today.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON PRICE CHANGES 29 SEP

AU031630 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial Article: "To Deepen Quality and Thrift; To Consistently Implement the Conclusions of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session on Services"]

[Text] The basic purpose of the CPCZ's policy is the effort to give people a satisfied life, to constantly deepen their social and life certainties, and to improve the quality of their high living standards, which has already been achieved.

A significant place in ensuring these aims is held, apart from other sectors, by the services, and particularly by their standards, quality, and accessibility. That is also why the party and state bodies devote constant attention to the development of services. The task to further improve their quality and to expand them was also underscored by the 16th CPCZ Congress. It stressed that prompt and high-standard services can significantly influence the citizens' satisfaction and their working activity, and often their attitude toward the society too. That is why every responsible worker in this sector must realize that the development of services is not only an economic, but also a highly political issue.

In fulfilling the congress directives, our care for this socially sensitive sphere is becoming increasingly significant. The problems of services were dealt with in detail by the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session in 1982, in connection with the tasks of our national committees that are mainly responsible for their good performance. On the basis of an analysis that has been conducted, our party's Central Committee adopted a long-term program for developing services; it is now being gradually carried out.

The party's regional and district committees, the Communists in national committees and in appropriate state, economic, and social bodies and institutions are devoting increased attention to the quality and standards of services. The overwhelming majority of people working in this sector are also actively participating in the fulfillment of the set tasks by developing their initiative.

In discussing these problems, the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session also proceeded from the public's justified complaints [pripominky] about the services. Despite the positive results achieved in the past period in developing services and in building their material-capital assets base, the situation in providing certain kinds of services is unsatisfactory. There even occur instances of low quality, dishonesty, and inordinately long delays for repairs. In certain cities, given an unsuitable distribution of service operations or of unsuitable working hours, services are accessible to citizens only with difficulty, and certain kinds of repairs are not provided at all.

It is as the CPCZ Central Committee stressed: These problems primarily have subjective causes. Above all, these causes include low standards of service management and planning. The appropriate organizations are also not properly directing the economic instruments that are being applied toward satisfying the population's needs on a preferential basis. Many service enterprises and organizations have deviated from their main purpose and have sought easier paths in cooperation with industrial enterprises.

Undoubtedly, our national economy has sufficient resources and forces to enable organizations that have been set apart for this to properly ensure the citizens' needs. During the past few years we have build a socialist system of services and local production which employs roughly 700,000 people and which has at its disposal many enterprises and service operations equipped with modern technology. It is imperative to make more efficient use of these possibilities and facilities for providing services more rapidly and in better quality.

Currently, certain organizational and economic measures, which were adopted by the Central Committee, are being worked out and realized so as to improve the activities of service enterprises. They are essentially oriented toward simplifying the management and planning system and adjusting the financial, loan, and other instruments, both in the interests, and in support of achieving an empahtic orientation toward providing services to the population. Likewise, conditions are being established for making the management of services more flexible and for implementing more effective economic incentives for expanding and improving services.

In the interests of developing the material-capital assets base of services, the investments in this sphere have been increased, the national committees are orienting their work toward making more efficient use of the local possibilities; and even the investment part of the "Z" action [community self-help] has been directed with greater emphasis toward building and reconstructing the service facilities.

The experience acquired in past months shows that the adopted political measures, as well as the measures in management and economy, are beginning to yield positive results in several spheres. In addition, the attitude of the majority of the national committees toward development and economic services is gradually changing. They are beginning to devote themselves with greater intensity to development and economic problems, and they are checking costs and prices with greater exactingness. Many national committees are searching for ways to better and more effectively bring services to citizens. Because of this, compared with last year, the growth rate of services has accelerated. While until last year there was a trend toward reducing the number of service operations [provozovny sluzer], now a turnabout is occurring. In more than one case, opening times have been changed for the benefit of the customer. The number of enterprises and cooperatives that provide quality and fast services is on the rise. All this shows that the measures adopted by the Sixth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee were correct, and their gradual implementation is moving in the right direction. However, objectively seen, we are only at the beginning of the path we have embarked upon. Many unavoidable problems and shrtcomings are still ahead of us.

The Central Committee's demand for a faster dynamism of economic development and for improving quality and greater cost-efficiency also fully applies to this sphere. Also in services it is necessary to responsibly handle every koruna, rationally utilize materials, repair and overhaul spare parts, and not waste energy and motor fuels. It is necessary to see more purposefully that an optimal organizational structure of services is created. In some quarters it was thought that the bigger enterprises were, the better and easier would be the work. That has led to the fact that in some cities services have receded from citizens, a matter that has been correctly criticized. Expenditures for transportation, employed auxiliary personnel, and administration have risen. Everywhere where these shortcomings have cropped up it is necessary to carefully analyse their causes as well as the needs of the population and responsibly work out and adopt conclusions that will lead to an effective rectification. One of the ways is to more consistently make use of the possibility of establishing small operations and other forms for providing services, which would enable the flexible ensurance of the people's various needs. A number of examples from regions, districts, and cities show that in this respect the national committees can do much socially beneficial work.

Despite the results achieved, it is impossible to ignore the fact that progress as regards the implementation of the measures adopted by the Sixth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee is imbalanced in individual regions and districts, and that in the course of their implementation, alongside positive results there also exist quite a few shortcomings. A number of findings affirm that the reaction to the needs of citizens is faster in smaller towns than in larger population centers. Therefore, it is inevitably necessary to search with greater emphasis for ways to better overcome negative phenomena and purposefully see to creating comprehensive conditions and prerequisites for a constant improvement of activity in this important sphere. It is also necessary to work on improving management and planning, and make use of the broad range of organizational-economic forms when providing services for the population. In accordance with specific conditions it is also necessary to fully orient toward forms such as special effort [zvlastini zapojeni], wages paid, based on profit sharing [podilove mzdy], activity on one's own account [cinnost na vlastni ucet] and similar things.

It is necessary to more quickly introduce khozraschet [economic accountability] in the work of workshops and economic centers and thus raise their performance, and create conditions for personal and enterprises' economic incentives to be more markedly tied to concrete results of work as regards providing services for the population. We also have to more extensively make use of the smaller operations run by the national committees, of small cooperatives, facilities of social organizations and individual farmers' cooperatives and, according to local conditions, also furnish citizens with individual permits, especially for work connected with the maintenance of housing and for other services in short supply. This is a complementary, and not negligible, element in the system of services, which is fairly highly cost-efficient and flexible.

An indivisible part of the efforts aimed at improving services is to create conditions for adequate profitability. In the past various measures were adopted to achieve this in the form of subsidies, reducing income taxes, and similar things, which, however, did not yield sufficient results and did not create a healthy foundation for the development of enterprises providing services. Therefore, changes in economic instruments have been approved, and emphasis has been placed on improving management, and especially on the main attention in enterprises providing services and in the bodies which manage them being devoted to mobilizing untapped internal potential, raising cost-efficiency, making use of modern technologies, reducing overhead and other costs, and so forth.

The analyses of costs carried out showed that there are considerable possibilities for savings. Therefore it is not possible to regard checks and cost reductions in organizations providing services, especially in the sphere of administrative costs, as finished. Regional national committees and the unions of production cooperatives must continue to strive to reduce costs and adopt effective solutions to this end. The work of improving the system and the structure of the services must be regarded as an ongoing process.

One of the measures aimed at eliminating losses in providing services, and poor profitability and inadequate social effectiveness of services, is the economically inevitable adjustment of the objectively loss-producing and insufficiently profitable prices of services. For many years the prices of services have not changed, although the cost of providing them has constantly grown, in particular as the consequence of the development of prices of motor and other fuels, energy, imported raw and other materials, and wages.

The adjustment of prices for some services was carried out as of 1 February 1983. As of 1 October 1983, prices in further sectors of services are being adjusted, in cases where the current prices to a considerable extent do not cover the necessary costs. The level of the prices of services subject to adjustment will increase 17.5 percent on the average. Prices are being raised for repairs of black-and-white television sets, sewing machines, nonautomatic washing machines, umbrellas, notions, musical instruments, sports articles, repairs of hats, production of custom made hats, pattern-cutting services, hairdressers' and cosmeticians' services, prices for dry cleaning and dyeing, for glazing, picture framing, book binding, cleaning, messenger services and booking fees of travel agencies in domestic tourism. For example, the price of a repair of the Mini Moro nonautomatic washing machine, whose central seal is leaking, increases -- including the price of material -- from Kcs84.70 to Kcs95.50; of a made-to-measure ladies' hat from Kcs84 to Kcs100; exchange of the folding umbrella's metal center piece from Kcs17 to Kcs21, a shave from Kcs4 to Kcs6; a normal haircut form Kcs5 to Kcs7, a permanent wave with combing, using the basic hairdressing preparations from Kcs43.50 to Kcs48.50; mounting a binding on wooden skis from Kcs20 to Kcs30; dry cleaning of a two-piece men's suit from Kcs13 to Kcs17, and so forth. Many prices remain unchanged, for example, cutting a complicated pattern for ladies' blouse and fitting, washing hair at hairdressers, drycleaning of carpets and similar things. (The new pirce lists are at customers' disposal in all workshops of the service sector and at the national committees.)

The new prices are the highest permitted. The regional national committees can aiso reduce the prices of these types of services in all instances when the appropriate organizations which provide them succeed in reducing costs so much that they achieve the determined profitability. The feasibility of these possibilities is affirmed by the experience from the beginning of the year, when -- while setting the new prices for services -- their permitted maximum was in many cases not utilized. Also the previous preparations for the adjustments effective 1 October 1983 show that even now the maximum price limits for some services will not be implemented in some regions.

The centrally fixed prices, which must not be exceeded, create an immediate pressure to reduce costs in those organizations which are inadequately applying the cost-efficiency criteria. Well-managed organizations will have better results and thus also a greater scope for developing and improving employees' conditions. The fact that the regional national committees decide the real level of prices to be charged increases their political and economic authority and responsibility as regards setting and adjusting prices. At the same time the demands on the services' unified central price policy management remain fully preserved. The adjustment of the prices of services now underway is, on the one hand, one of the necessary prerequisites for further improving, flexibly providing, and expanding services and, on the other, also an important political-economic instrument, particularly in the activity of the national committees, for a more consistent assertion of pragmatic measures aimed at exposing untapped potential and reducing nonproductive costs.

In addition to the report of the federal price office on the adjustment of prices for certain services, today's press also carries a report about increased retail prices for some types of dried fruits, which are almost exclusively imported from the nonsocialist countries. They are in short supply on the domestic market. In our country, their sales amount to about 10,000 tons annually. The prices of imported dried fruits fluctuate considerably, and in certain seasons their purchase prices exceed the hitherto valid prices. The difference has to be compensated for from all-social resources. The adjustment of the prices is to contribute to a better equilibrium between supply and demand. Effective 1 October 1983, retail prices are being raised for walnuts, shelled walnuts, shelled hazel nuts, peanuts, almonds, coconut flour, cashew nuts and brazil nuts. The price of raisins remains unchanged. Dried fruits are used to make certain sweets, dairy, and bakery products. The increased retail prices of dried fruits will not affect their prices.

At present a great effort is being launched to ensure our national economy's transition to the track of intensive development, to making in practice considerably better use of the results of research and development progress in such a way as to increase the dynamism of economic development as the prerequisite of ensuring people's needs well. The fulfillment of these tasks requires resolution of a number of pragmatic and economic problems, and in all sectors the undertaking of steps corresponding to the requirements of the current state of the development of society and the national economy. We must urgently assert cost-efficiency, efficiency, quality, and profitability in all sectors of the economy. The results we have achieved in the course of socialist construction are a reliable foundation for further progress. What is involved is, in all sectors, services included, is through systematic political-organizational work in the entire complex to implement in practice the measures which have been adopted. In the service sector, a particularly great responsibility lies on the shoulders of the national committees. Their foremost duty is to comprehensively support, ensure, and control the development of this important sphere of the national economy in such a way as to satisfy promptly and well the needs and demands of citizens. How rapidly services will develop and improve and thus fulfill their important polace in society, depends on how well we make use of the prerequisites created in individual localities and districts.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON MISSILES, BORDER DEVICES

AU052148 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

["Exclusive" interview given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Austrian Radio and Television Corporation correspondent Paul Schulmeister in Berlin, today, on the forthcoming visit to the GDR of President Kirchschlaeger -- recorded]

[Text] [Honecker] We highly appreciate the contribution of neutral Austria to the continuation of the detente process, to developing peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The relations between our two countries are an eloquent expression of this. They show how, despite different views about certain problems, it is possible, on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights and interests of both sides, to cooperate for the benefit of the nations and for the benefit of people. In that sense it is possible to term our relations exemplary in many respects.

[Schulmeister] Mr State Council Chairman Honecker, in view of the increasing international tension, what part can Austria, a small state in Europe, play in order to impart new incentives to detente? Do you see any specific task for Austria?

[Honecker] Imparting new incentives to detente is a very important task of virtually all realistically thinking politicians. In doing so [words indistinct] both the big and small states can make their contribution to this and I am very pleased to be able to note that neutral Austria is exerting such a great influence to see to it that tensions are not aggravated further and that the detente process is revitalized again. Hence, neutral Austria is playing a great role in this process. This was also shown by the talks which finally resulted in the Madrid document.

[Schulmeister] Do you think, Mr State Council Chairman, that an ice age in the East-West relationship can still be avoided if NATO begins with its arms buildup? Are there still chances for limiting the damage?

[Honecker] As far as I can see, there is no chance to limit the damage caused by the siting of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. You know that the relationship between the GDR and the FRG also has a certain impact on the European climate. And I do not assume that the replacement of some of our automatic shooting installations on our border, which are being removed, by Pershing II and cruise missiles will improve the situation between the FRG and the GDR. We on our side are striving up to the last minute to prevent the implementation of the Brussels missile decision because this would be a blessing for mankind. I naturally cannot now predict what the development will be afterwards. We, however, expect a further complication of the international situation, we expect an increase of the danger of a nuclear world war, and it is unthinkable for everybody who reviews the situation realistically that the further piling up of nuclear weapons will result in more security. Quite the contrary. The opposite will happen and, in my opinion, since you have brought up the question of an ice age, after the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the NATO countries, and particularly in the FRG, things would look differently from before.

[Schulmeister] Mr State Council Chairman, it would not be the first time that an agreement is reached only in the final stage of several years of negotiations. Do you still see any chances for the Geneva negotiations this fall and, in your view, should the negotiations be continued if no agreement is achieved by the end of this year?

[Honecker] As before, I still see chances for an agreement. I recall the most recent statement made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which contains in a summarized form all the available possibilities which, as we thought, show [word indistinct] in order to reach a positive result in Geneva after all [sentence as heard].

Unfortunately, the situation is such, I would like to say, that no step was taken on the American side with respect to a single question to make concessions [words indistinct] to the Soviet Union concerning its proposals in Geneva. Quite the contrary. [Words indistinct] very many statements, which are to evince a certain flexibility, but in the conduct of the negotiations in Geneva itself, we are always hearing that there was not a single step forward. This naturally does not exclude the possibility that results may after all be achieved at the eleventh hour. As far as your question is concerned, it is definitely better, in my opinion, to continue negotiations that to start deployment.

[Schulmeister] Mr State Council Chairman, the Soviet Union has announced counter-measures in case the missiles are stationed in the FRG.

[Honecker] Naturally, this is how things are, and I have also distinctly emphasized in the various talks which I have recently conducted with FRG politicians, be it representatives of the Federal Government or of the opposition, that in the case of the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles, the Warsaw Pact states will naturally carry out corresponding countermeasures in the western countries of the Warsaw Pact, I am referring, for example, to the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Operational-tactical missiles of a great range will be involved there which will constitute the counterweight to the deployment of the cruise missiles.

[Schulmeister] Are these so-called automatic shooting installations at the border really to be removed?

[Honecker] They will disappear completely.

[Schulmeister] Throughout the entire length of the border?

[Honecker] Yes, throughout the entire length of the border.

[Schulmeister] And they will not, as was reported in some West German newspaper commentaries as conjecture, be reerected in some rear border zones?

[Honecker] They will disappear. I do not join in the speculations of various newspaper reports; yes, the appropriate authorities in our country have decided to remove these things and they will be removed, yes. In additon, there is a difference between automatic shooting devices and cruise missiles and Pershing II's.

[Schulmeister] Mr State Council Chairman, will you visit the FRG next year? Do you want this, and do you regard talks with Chancellor Kohl in the present international situation as useful?

[Honecker] I regard everything as possible, but it naturally depends on the atmosphere that will then prevail between the two German states. Look, if no stationing takes place, yes, the atmosphere will be naturally better than if there is a deployment. In principle, the possibility remains open for a meeting.

ADN Cites Honecker Remarks

LD051835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, 5 Oct (ADN) -- GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker today stated more precisely the Warsaw Pact's possible countermeasures to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. At the same time, he announced the complete dismantling of the automatic firing devices on the border with the FRG, the Austrian news agency APA writes. It goes on:

In a talk with Austrian journalists in East Berlin, Honecker said implementation of NATO's counterarming will cause the Warsaw Pact to take "appropriate countermeasures." After the NATO counterarming, the world, which would face a more complicated political situation and the danger of a new world war, would "look different from before." In this case the Warsaw Pact will have to take appropriate measures to create a balance to the new U.S. missiles, which could mean deployment of longer-range tactical missiles in the GDR and the CSSR.

The Warsaw Pact's efforts are aimed at preventing failure of the Geneva negotiations on limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe. There are still chances for agreement. In his latest statement, Soviet state and party leader Yuriy Andropov indicated all the possibilities for reaching a result in Geneva. In the event of no agreement, Honecker said, it would be better to negotiate rather than deploy. He sees no possibility of limiting the damage which would be caused by the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Asked about President Reagan's latest proposal, Honecker said he is "very skeptical" that these observations could lead to the desired results in the Geneva negotiations. Like all such proposals this one, too, will be "seriously examined" by the East. The United States has put forward many proposals with propaganda intent without any results being achieved at the negotiating table in Geneva. It is not the USSR, but the United States, which began the departure from detente policy and which replaced a policy of cooperation with a policy of confrontation.

Honecker said the two German states bear responsibility for safeguarding peace and above all to ensure that war never again starts from German soil. There is a kind of community of responsibility of the FRG and the GDR, but it is difficult to achieve a "security partnership" as long as Bonn stays with the "NATO missiles decision." He hopes the Bonn Government will reconsider this position.

The GDR's automatic firing devices on the border with the FRG, the partial dismantling of which has been observed over the past few days, will be removed "along the whole length of the border." Honecker described Western media reports that although the installations are being dismantled, other and more modern obstacles are being built further inland as "speculation" in which he is not prepared to participate. Moreover, one must be clearly aware of the difference between the GDR's automatic firing devices and the U.S. nuclear missiles which might possibly be deployed in Western Europe.

Speaking of the assessment of the independent peace movements in the countries of the two alliance systems, Honecker said the peace movement in the GDR is just as independent as those in the Western countries. The difference is that the GDR peace movement is in agreement with government policy which calls unreservedly for a nuclear-free Europe. In the FRG, on the other hand, the government is sticking to the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles if the situation arises.

Assessment of Austria's Policy

Honecker expressed his pleasure at the forthcoming visit to the GDR by President Kirchschlaeger and highly praised Austria's policy. The president's visit to the GDR will offer the opportunity, Honecker said, "to mark out" the framework of further "shaping and deepening of bilateral relations." At the same time, the visit will enable an exchange of views on international problems, in which the securing of peace and the prevention of a "nuclear inferno" will be the most important issues.

The GDR highly esteems Austria's contribution to the continuation of the process of detente and to the development of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Bilateral relations between the two countries are an example of cooperation for the good of the people and for the sake of peace on the basis of the legitimate rights and interests of both sides in spite of differing views on certain issues. The results of the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid opened up the opportunity for continuing the process of detente despite all difficulties. Also, the positively developing relations between Austria and the GDR are working in this direction. The Austrian president's visit, Honecker concluded, will thus be another contribution to detente in Europe.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON RECENT PEACE, MISSILES EVENTS

DW050823 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's political events]

[Text] Dear listeners, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, an archconservative British paper and thus not suspected of having any sympathies for the peace movement, reported yesterday that some of the 160 cruise missiles, including nuclear warheads, slated for deployment in Great Britain have already been transported under greatest secrecy to their base at Greenham Common. A similar development has been reported from the FRG about the Pershing II missiles.

When such information leaks out, it is usually denied by the government, but this naturally doesn't mean anything. The best proof of this is shown by the fact that the captain and crew of the FRG freighter Alemannia Express lost their jobs when they refused to load Pershing II components in Oakland as they were supposed to. One would have assumed that the incident would have made the headlines in the FRG, but it was hushed up. This tells us something about the fear official quarters have of the peace movement, but it also says something entirely different: the American eagerness to deploy the missiles ahead of time if possible is at odds with Washington's alleged efforts to achieve a negotiated solution in Geneva at the very last hour.

This makes a complete lie of the idle talk about flexibility. Anyone who is unable to wait for a self-chosen date and creates faits accomplis while still sitting at the negotiating table and pretending to negotiate, is deceiving and defrauding his negotiating partner as well as his own people. There are probably many people in the West who had hoped that the United States would see reason at the last moment, accept the hand extended by the Soviet Union, and respect the will of the vast majority of the West European people. Their hopes have now gone up in smoke.

Admittedly, some journalists -- especially in the FRG -- continue to try to discover some change in the U.S. attitude toward the Geneva negotiations through Reagan's so-called proposals, but this business is so laborious and nonsensical that the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, for example, has since given up trying and has announced quite frankly that Reagan's proposals are aimed at demonstrating flexibility without throwing a monkey wrench into NATO's deployment plans.

Well, this says what it's all about: deployment first of all, and then propaganda to confuse the people. However, after the events of last weekend, anyone in the United States or Western Europe who actually believed he could use a few cheap tricks to relieve Washington of the responsibility for a possible failure of the Geneva negotiations and then pass the blame to the Soviet Union -- anyone who believed that might as well forget it.

From Bad Godesberg through the Rhineland-Palatinate, from Moscow and Berlin to the 200 U.S. towns in which peace demonstrations were held, it was proved last weekend that the strength of the peace movement is not only unbroken but is even increasing further. Anyone in the West who is now amazed at the complete ineffectiveness of Reagan's latest propaganda moves is merely demonstrating how little he understands the concern of the people, because the protest against the deployment of new missiles not only reflects rejection of this one aspect of U.S. weapons madness, but also displeasure over the consequences of U.S. foreign policy as a whole -- a policy which is regarded as dangerous aggressive, and harmful to peace.

If Yuriy Andropov's statement had been only half-way objectively reported in the West, the people there would find -- as in our country -- that it reflects their own thoughts exactly. After all, it is the combination of the total militarization of foreign policy, the creation of constantly new hotbeds of tension throughout the world, the extension of the arms race into space, the proclamation of a crusade against socialism, and the changing of the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation which leads an increasing number of people throughout Europe to ask whether anything at all can prevent Washington from crossing the very limit at which every thinking human being must stop.

The last words in the above passage come from Yuriy Andropov's statement. Don't millions of people think the same way? It is really silly when some Western journalists say that Andropov used angry words or even conducted saber rattling. During the 3 years of Reagan's term, the Soviet Union has been trying with unprecedented patience to get this administration to engate in reasonable cooperation; it has done this repeatedly, and it will leave no stone unturned in the future as well to live in peace with the United States.

We will not reply to U.S. plans for crusades with such plans of our own. None of our proposals on disarmament and peaceful coexistence will ever be retracted, but if after these years, with their thousands of disappointments, we were to conclude that it would be an illusion to continue believing in a potential movement to the better by the policy of the current U.S. Administration, nobody could certainly blame us. By the way, isn't this the same conclusion to which most people in the West have arrived as well? They also no longer believe in such a change by Reagan toward common sense. Instead, they stake all their hopes on their own struggle against the U.S. course.

With the means at their disposal, they are doing the same as the socialist countries. The 800,000 people who were in the streets in Moscow over the weekend and who participate in dozens of rallies think and act in the same way as do the physicians in Bad Godesberg or the participants in the Rhineland-Palatinate SPD Land Congress on the same weekend. Except for some Western correspondents who saw something one-sided about all this, who would be surprised that these people in Moscow don't need to demand that their government pursue disarmament -- they only need support it in its efforts? There is indeed no reason to push the Moscow Government, but rather reason to support it since the demand for a denuclearized Europe -- a demand contained in the declaration of the Moscow rally participants -- has been on the negotiating table in Geneva as a proposal by that government for 2 years now. The United States has not been prepared to discuss it seriously even for a second.

It would be nice if the demonstrators in the Federal Republic could say the same of their government. If the same harmony existed there and throughout Western Europe between the peace movement and the governments, as it exists in the socialist countries, then matters would be easier. Just think what would be gained, for example, if the responsible people in Western Europe were to at least accept the fact that the existence of French and British intermediate-range weapons constitutes for us the same problem it would for them if there were Hungarian or Czechoslovak weapons of that kind aimed at targets in Western Europe.

The desperate and completely unjustified denial of the principle of equal security also makes the governments in Western Europe responsible for a potential failure of the Geneva negotiations. They would thus also be guilty of making an antipeace step with fundamental consequences, as Yuriy Andropov put it. The purpose of the appeal by the three communist parties in the GDR, FRG, and in West Berlin is to prevent this. It is obviously useless to hope for a change in the policy of the current U.S. Administration. Washington will not do anything voluntarily that might still save the Geneva negotiations. However, if the governments in Western Europe change their attitude instead of letting themselves be used as hostages of U.S. hegemonistic policy, this would not remain without effect on the United States. Thus, it is not Washington alone which holds the key to success -- it is also the responsible people in Western Europe. If they fail to use that key, their responsibility for the consequences will be no less than that of Washington.

ITALIAN PAPER REPORTS HONECKER LETTER TO CRAXI

LD040939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Rome, 3 Oct (ADN) -- A letter from Erich Honecker to Bettino Craxi, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party and Italian prime minister, has been published by the party newspaper AVANTI. Under the heading "Honecker's Letter to Craxi -- Let Us Work Against War," the report reads:

Erich Honecker, GDR head of state and SED general secretary, recently sent Bettino Craxi a letter of thanks for the Italian Socialist Party's participants on an international scientific conference in Berlin. Among other things, Honecker stressed that his party attaches "particular importance to maintaining and deepening contacts and continuing a regular dialogue, a factual and constructive exchange of views, between forces with different political positions and ideologies on the burning issues of our time."

It continues: "Today more than ever the preservation of world peace seems to us to be a priority goal of common interest, an urgent problem for all peoples on earth. In recent months the international situation has not improved, but has been dangerously exacerbated."

"We are firmly convinced," the GDR head of state stresses, "that this danger can be banished by determined action by all those who do not want a new world conflict -- and this time one waged with nuclear weapons -- to start in Europe. The Warsaw Pact states are guided by this conviction. In their joint statement of 28 June 1983, they again announce their readiness to cooperate with all states and forces that stand for peace and international security. They propose practical and realistic measures to prevent the worst." Honecker's message to the general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party concludes with the following: "We agree with all those who call for constructive negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament between the Soviet Union and the United States on the basis of equality and equal security. We believe that security cannot be achieved today with one against the other, but only jointly.

Your party's proposals and activities for peace, disarmament, and international detente are being attentively watched by the SED and are recognized as contributions to progress on the path of arms limitation and disarmament."

"The attempt to unilaterally change the existing strategic military balance and the concept that sees a possibility of waging and winning a nuclear war cause great concern to the peoples. The deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands would undoubtedly further complicate the international situation and increase the danger of war. "Concern over this policy is growing in Europe and other parts of the world."

PRC COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SPORTS DELEGATION

LD012058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing 1 Oct (ADN) -- A joint communique has been published in Beijing on the visit by the GDR Sports and Gymnastics Federation delegation under its president, Manfred Ewald, to the PRC. Regarding the official talks with Minister Li Menghua, chairman of the PRC Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, it notes agreement that the traditional cooperation in physical culture and sports between both countries has developed positively to the benefit of both countries since the resumption of sports relations. "They took the view that there are possibilities for developing cooperation. Both sides stressed that relations between the GDR and PRC sports organizations are making an important contribution to furthering the understanding between the peoples of the GDR and the PRC and to the maintenance of peace."

Both delegations spoke out against the professionalization and commercial misuse of sports. Both sides agreed that preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 must be conducted in line with the rules of the Olympic Charter and the rules and provisions of the International Sports Federation.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON LUTHER CELEBRATIONS

LD041905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Hannover, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave an interview to the FRG Journal LUTHERISCHE MONATSHEFTE, on the historical role of Martin Luther and on the GDR celebrations on the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth.

Asked why the GDR is celebrating the anniversary with such dedication, Erich Honecker said: "A basic principle of our relationship to our historical legacy is that the activity and heritage of all those who have contributed to progress and to the development of world culture, are taken up as progressive tradition, are cultivated and further augmented in the spirit of our socialist humanist ideals." Historical commemorations are therefore highlights of social life in the GDR. Luther's name is indissoluably linked with the first revolution in Germany, the early bourgeois revolution, Erich Honecker said. Luther inspired the revolutionary impulses that extended far beyond the former German states. It had influences on language, culture, and ethics among many peoples.

The restoration, reconstruction, and cultivation of the Luther monuments in the GDR reflect the sense of tradition of citizens and their love for the socialist homeland.

Asked why he assumed the chair of the State Luther Committee, Erich Honecker said: "We regard the Luther Commemoration as a demonstration of our common striving for humanism, international understanding and peace, as a concern of the entire GDR people, irrespective of ideology of religion. This idea is also expressed in the composition and leadership of the Luther Committee."

In connection with the relationship between the state and church in the GDR, Erich Honecker stressed that new impulses for the constructive shaping of these relations were produced by the meeting between the two sides on 6 March, 1978. "The meeting on 6 March 1978 expressed the continuity of our policy in this sphere. We remain interested in relations between state and church that are open, trusting, constitutional, and constructive. The course of 1983 has undoubtedly shown the appositeness of the meeting in March 1978. After all, no one would benefit from any other sort of development, least of all our Christian fellow-citizens who are building up socialist society in the 'motherland of the Reformation' in daily diligent work."

"In conclusion, Erich Honecker said in the interview: "Everyone is working together in the formation of a developed socialist society; it is in everyone's interest and everyone benefits from its achievements. A policy for the welfare of the people, as implemented in the GDR, at the same time corresponds with a basic Christian concern. It therefore meets with the active support of our Christian citizens. This applies in particular to the efforts to avert the danger of a nuclear world war and the safeguarding of peace, and is consequently the most important task confronting mankind.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR SPYING

LD032049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- The Berlin Military Court today sentenced a citizen of the Federal Republic, Hans-Eberhard Heilmann, from Cologne, to 12 years imprisonment for his many years of extensive espionage activity against the GDR. The Mercedes car, with registration number K-ME 131, and which was used for the crime, was impounded. Heilmann was an agent recruited and paid by an FRG secret service. In accordance with his instructions, he uncovered a great deal of military information that jeopardized the GDR's security interests. Furthermore, he supplied information about the check and control system at various GDR frontier crossing points as well as information on characteristics of citizens from the GDR and CSSR.

The spy, who used the alias of "Jung", had more than 25 meetings with four high-ranking members of the secret service for the purpose of receiving instructions, intelligence service training, and reporting back. Such peace-endangering practices, which contravene international law, and by which means the FRG secret service is contributing to the intensification of NATO's policy of confrontation and arms build-up, were once again proved at this trial.

'PROPAGANDA' CAUSE FOR IPU MEETING NON-ATTENDANCE

LD042047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The IPU conference, in which the parliamentary delegations of various countries are taking part, has opened in the South Korean capital. The organization has 98 member-states, and of these only 72 are represented in Seoul. For political reasons several developing and nonaligned countries are staying away from the session. The majority of the socialist countries, including Hungary, have not sent their representatives because the extremist propaganda campaigns being experienced in international life are having an unfavorable effect on the mood of the talks.

FRG'S SCHMIDT CONTINUES VISIT TO BUDAPEST

Meets Kadar

LD051215 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar has received in Budapest Helmut Schmidt, deputy chairman of the German Social Democratic Party and former chancellor in Bonn. They exchanged views on international issues, particularly the dangers of the arms race and problems connected with medium-range missiles. Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt also reviewed relations between the two countries and parties.

Meets Lazar, Departs

LD052144 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, Oct 5 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian prime minister, and his wife gave a dinner in honour of Helmut Schmidt and his wife in Budapest Wednesday. Upon the request of the Hungarian Economist's Society Helmut Schmidt held a lecture entitled "World Economy, 1983" at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Hannelore Schmidt met Mrs Kadar. Helmut Schmidt and his wife left Budapest Wednesday. The guests were seen off by Gyula Horn. Present at the airport was Norman Dencker, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary. Helmut Schmidt visited Hungary on invitation of the HSWP CC.

AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIAL KALT VISIT REPORTED

LD302103 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, Sep 30 (MTI) -- Hans Kalt, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Austria and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary on September 20-30 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Hans Kalt held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Bela Szikszai, deputy head of HSWP CC's Department. In the course of cordial and comradely discussion the parties gave briefs on the work and [words indistinct] aims of their parties. Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, attended the talks.

GASPAR ATTENDS MILITARY PROMOTIONS CEREMONY

LD281949 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidential Council has appointed Brigadier Generals Gyula Remenyi and Ferenc Szuecs to the ranks of lieutenant general, and Border Guard Brigadier General (Jenoe Foldessy) to the rank of police lieutenant general. Army Colonels Laszlo Gorsics, Istvan Kovacs, (Istvan Pompor), Istvan Sarvari, Gyula Ungvar, and Bibor Vadaszi have received promitions to the rank of brigadier general, and Police Colonels Istvan Voros, Geza Feher, Sandor Kallai, and Tihamer Simon have been appointed to the rank of police brigadier general. The promotions were made this morning at a parliament ceremony by Sandor Gaspar, member of the party's Politburo and deputy president of the Presidential Council.

GASPAR SPEAKS AT ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONY

LD282138 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, Sep 29 (MTI) -- A ceremony, organized by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, was held in Budapest Wednesday on the occasion of the Day of the Armed Forces. Present were Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers [and] Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, both members of the Political Committee; Janos Borabandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varga and Tibor Baranyai, heads of HSWP CC's departments; Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister; Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs; and Major General Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard.

In his address, Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-president of the Presidential Council, in the name of the HSWP CC, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and every Hungarian citizen, congratulated the members of the Hungarian People's Army, the Frontier Guard, the police, and the Workers' Guard on their honorable fulfillment of their duty. He discussed the historical traditions of the Armed Forces and pointed out that at present the Hungarian Armed Forces have modern technology and are ideologically well trained to serve the country and meet the obligations of peaceful construction work. "Our Armed Forces do not struggle against others or create tension, but protect our country, socialism, and strengthen peace," said Sandor Gaspar.

"Our people support the principle of peaceful co-existence that determines our international relations, respect the independence, equal rights, and national sovereignty of other peoples, and support the solution of debated issues through negotiations. We expect the same from other countires. However, history has taught us that it is not enough to desire peace and security but that it also has to be safeguarded. Circumstances have also forced us to take part in the protection of the achievements of socialism and universal peace with the high standard technology and combat readiness and discipline of our Armed Forces," stated Sandor Gaspar.

Sandor Gaspar stated: "World peace has never been so threatened as it is today. The nuclear energy stockpiled in the world can destroy not only a country and a continent, but the entire population on earth many times over. Schemes designed to endanger mankind have to be halted, and therefore we fully support the peace efforts of the peoples of the world and the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

"We are witnessing United States' endeavours to upset the military balance between the two world systems, and the ever increasing danger of the deployment of missiles in Western Europe.

The peace diplomacy pursued by Hungary and the socialist countries and the people of Europe who desire peace, is doing everything possible to prevent the installation of missiles, so the present generation and those of the future will never know the destructive horrors of war.

In conclusion Sandor Gaspar stated: "Our party and people, in unity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, are making every effort to ensure peace and security of the socialist community and of mankind."

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIENNA

LD021813 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, Oct 2 (MTI) -- A trade union delegation headed by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left for Austria Sunday to represent the Hungarian organized workers in the 10th Congress of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB) to be held in Vienna from October 3 to 8.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS STOCKHOLM, HOLDS TALKS

For Budapest media coverage of the visit by a Hungarian Government delegation headed by Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers to Sweden, including the countries' economic-commercial talks, see the Nordic Affairs section, Sweden subsection of the 6 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-NORWEGIAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- Oslo, September 29 (MTI) -- The session of the Hungarian-Norwegian joint commission on commercial and economic-industrial cooperation, which ended today with the signing of a protocol, urged a more rapid increase in goods exchange and improvement of trade patterns. It was stated that last year's trade amounted to 1,200 million forints, and there was a balance between Hungarian and Norwegian export. Six industrial cooperation agreements are in force, and Hungarian technical days were organized in Oslo by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce with the participation of the Norwegian Export Council and Industrial Alliance. The protocol was signed at the Ministry of Commerce and Shipping by Istvan Torok, secretary of state for foreign trade, and Arne Synnes, Norwegian secretary of state for commerce and shipping. Present were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi and Ashjorn Huagstvedt, minister of commerce and shipping. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 83 LD]

WARSAW RADIO COMMENTS ON WALESA NOBEL PRIZE

LD051537 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] On 5 October of this year, the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded Lech Walesa the Nobel Peace Prize for 1983. The candidature of Lech Walesa had been put forward by representatives of the West German Bundestag. According to international agencies, 75 individual candidatures and organizations were put forward for this year's peace prize. They included Philip Habib, the American Middle East negotiator, and South African Bishop Desmond Tutu, an opponent of racial discrimination.

In connection with the fact that the prizes have been awarded to controversial candidates such as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or Israeli Prime Minister Manachem Begin, voices have emerged in world opinion on the humanitarian idea of the peace prize being abused for purposes of political struggle in international relations. There were disputes in Scandinavia concerning demands that the prize to be taken away from Manachem Begin.

It is worth mentioning that the Norwegian jury awarded this year's prize under conditions of a sudden increase in international tension and of mounting propaganda aggression against Poland and other socialist countries.

Further Comment

LD051734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Lech Walesa has received the nobel peace prize. Listeners know the details from the agency reports. However, in connection with this event it is worth recalling what intentions inspired the establishment of the Nobel Foundation in 1900.

Prizes of this foundation are to be awarded to those who have most benefited humanity by their achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine or physiology, literature and in the field of rapprochement between nations.

The prize for activity for the cause of peace is awarded by the Folketing, the Norwegian parliament; that is, a five-person Norwegian Nobel Prize Peace committee. (?You probably know) that this committee should be guided by the will of the founder, so that the peace prize should be awarded -- I quote -- to the person who has done most to deepen fraternity between nations, to liquidate armies or reduce their number, and to convene and propagate peace congresses -- end of quote.

This particularly ennobled distinction has unfortunately often been exploited for political ends, rather remote from the intentions of the founder. For many years, the panel clearly preferred American diplomats and military men. For example, in 1953 the peace prize was received by General George Marshall, and 20 years later by Henry Kissinger. Much controversy was aroused by awarding this prize in 1978 to Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin.

This year, a year of particular threat to peace to the future of the world, there was, as usual, a quite large contingent of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, including the women who have for months been occupying the English military base in which the cruise missiles are to be installed. This year, probably as never before, is it important to answer the question: Is the Nobel Peace Prize a distinction for eminent achievements in the service of peace, or an element of a political game?

Government Spokesman Cited

LD060953 Hamburg DPA in German 0906 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Today's Polish newspapers merely published the PAP report on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to labor leader Lech Walesa, which had been read on radio and television on Wednesday. They carried no comments of their own.

In a telephone conversation with DPA today, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that he had nothing to say about the award on the government's behalf, but his private opinion is that so far the Nobel Peace Prize had not altered the course of history in any country. He added: "This award is, unfortunately, one of many signs that the era of detente is receding further and further into the past and that confrontation is growing. We all sense this and I believe that it is no cause for pleasure, neither for our country nor for yours."

Walesa Comments on Prize

NC051506 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Leader of the outlawed trade union Solidarity Lech Walesa today reacted to news that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize by describing it as proof that "the world acknowledged the struggle and the ideals of Solidarnosc."

While the Polish masses gathered on street corners to hear Western radio reports of the award, Mr Walesa apparently left home early in the morning to pick mushrooms in a nearby forest, his wife Danuta said.

Associates of Mr Walesa eventually managed to reach him and tell him the news. Asked what he would do with the 1.5 million kroner (204,000 dollar) prize money, Mr Walesa reportedly said: "I shall give it to the fund to help private agriculture."

The fund is a project set up by the Catholic Church with the aim of reaching two billion dollars, but which has stalled because of official reticence.

Mr Walesa also appeared pessimistic about the chances of going to Oslo to receive the prize, according to friends. He feared that if he went abroad it would be to face exile by the Polish authorities. "My wife will certainly go," he said jokingly.

Further Walesa Comments

NC052000 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Gdansk, Oct 5 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, who was today named the winner of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, said the award was "a recognition that we want to change reality by peaceful means."

Clearly moved by the news, Mr Walesa told a group of Western journalists in his apartment here that the award was "a great thing for me and our movement," a reference to the banned independent trade union Solidarity he helped establish three years ago.

He said the prize must not be seen to have been given to him alone, "but to all our programs, everything that we have proposed."

Mr Walesa had little to say on the question of whether or not he would be able to go to Oslo in December to receive the prize.

"I haven't decided yet," he said. "I must first seek advice. I had thought of sending my wife or a friend, but perhaps I will adopt a different plan, a televised message, for example."

The 40-year-old electrician at the Gdansk shipyards said he could not believe that Polish Government authorities were behind recent attempts to discredit him.

Polish television recently broadcast a purported conversation between Mr Walesa and his brother Stanislaw concerning the sum of one million dollars allegedly deposited in a "Vatican bank."

Mr Walesa added: "I can't imagine that official circles could be capable of such a contemptible action."

The broadcast featured a tape recording in which an individual identified by authorities as Mr Walesa urged his brother to emigrate to the West to manage a one million dollar account in a "Vatican bank." The money, according to the broadcast, has been earmarked for Solidarity from Western organizations.

The recording was allegedly made by his brother, without Mr Walesa's knowledge, when he visited the labor leader in internment camp.

Mr Walesa today called the broadcast nonsense and said the vocal support he received from an estimated 35,000 persons during a recent gathering here proved that the campaign orchestrated against him had had no effect. However, he did not rule out the possibility that his brother would lodge a legal complaint in connection with the incident.

Several Solidarity militants present at Mr Walesa's home today expressed their "profound gratitude to all who presented the candidacy of Lech Walesa and to the Norwegian parliament for this gesture on behalf of the entire Polish nation."

URBAN ON AUTHENTICITY OF WALESA RECORDING

LD042112 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban held a routine meeting with foreign journalists today. While answering many questions Jerzy Urban also commented on reports related to the TV program entitled "Money", during which a recording of a conversation between the Walesa brothers was played. The spokesman referred to this topic in connection with questions by the Western press about the authenticity of the recording. He explained that Polish citizens are not allowed to have hard currency accounts abroad without a permit from the Polish National Bank. Those who do not observe this regulation are held responsible by virtue of the Penal Fiscal Bill of 1971.

Polish regulations also stipulate that various taxes must be paid on all income, including that accrued abroad. This applies to all citizens. Since the press, including the Western press, carried information about Lech Walesa having money abroad, the Gdansk Fiscal Chamber summoned him to explain. Lech Walesa denied having any money. To prove that he was not telling the truth Walesa was confronted with the recording of his conversation with his brother, in a fuller version than that broadcast by television. Lech Walesa examined the recording and did not deny that it was his voice. He said however, that it must be the result of editing excerpts from his speeches made while he was Solidarity Chairman. The official conducting the interview expressed doubts about whether Lech Walesa had used such vulgar phrases at a meeting. The Solidarity leader said that maybe what he said in his sleep was recorded.

On leaving the fiscal office, Lech Walesa did not comment publicly on the tape with which he was confronted, he maintained great discretion on the subject. It was intended to publish the talks between the brothers, but information about the tape was only conveyed to establishments that needed to know about it. As usual, information about the recorded talk with Stanislaw Walesa was leaked outside the establishments. Letters began to arrive demanding an explanation. Despite this, official bodies which held the tape decided not to publish it. However, Lech Walesa publicly stated on television that he has not a penny abroad and that all reports on the subject are slanders. This took place during the meeting with Deputy Premier Rakowski in the Gdansk shipyard. Rumors began to circulate that the authorities were fabricating accusations against Walesa that he has dollars in the West, but that these accusations are inventions and dishonest propaganda tricks. Only then was it decided to disclose the truth, to present the brother's conversation on television. However, only the part of it which directly concerns financial matters and which applied to Lech Walesa's assurance on Polish television and also published by our press, were presented. It was decided not to publish other parts of the tape which are even more embarrassing for Lech Walesa.

Jerzy Urban allowed journalists to see an expert's report made by the Criminal Office of the Civic Militia headquarters which confirms the authenticity of the recording. The document states that the authentic conversation between the Walesa brothers was recorded on the tape, and the method of indentification of their voices was presented. The expert's report also states that neither the tape as a whole, nor the excerpts shown on television, was subject to editing. On the other hand the person who recorded it switched the recorder on and off.

Answering one of Western journalists, Jerzy Urban confirmed that if Lech Walesa truly believes that Polish television carried a forgery he can take it to court.

At the end of the conference, a BBC correspondent asked how many people viewed the "money' program. Minister Urban only said that he shares the interest of the British journalist. The spokesman denied that any propaganda campaign is being conducted against Lech Walesa. However, the former chief of Solidarity himself endeavours to become the center of interest. He continually makes statements for the Western press, and his malicious and harmful statements, for example his support for American sanctions, are being spread by hostile broadcasting stations.

Thus, in the circumstances it is difficult for the Polish press to keep silent, because almost everyday Lech Walesa speaks on communications media made available to him, saying things that slander our country and that objectively harms all Poles. The former chief of Solidarity also calls for actions which are contrary to the law. Under the circumstances it is difficult not not to react, despite the fact that Lech Walesa is no longer a politically influential person in the country. He has fewer and fewer supporters, and his changing views do not receive a great response.

PAP INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI

LD052222 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Oct -- The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has asked Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski to answer a series of questions related to the current international situation which is being shaped under the impact of the United States endeavours to upset the balance of forces that has determined the capitalist-socialist world relations for years.

Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw R. Rakowski:

I think that we should precede our conversation with a word of introduction concerning the extent to which the Poles show interest in the international situation and the threats that have arisen in recent months to European and world peace. [Words indistinct] that over the past three years the majority of the Polish society has concentrated its attention primarily on internal affairs. The society's traditional animated and broad interest in the international situation has receded to the background. That fact has been used by some observers of our political life to voice the opinion about us as a community contemplating its own naval. Also heard were voices accusing us -- our national community that is -- of "Polonicentrism". [Word indistinct] perhaps not quite groundless evaluation? However as regards the Government of People's Poland, it has not even for a moment lost track of the international policy problems, its allied obligations within the [words indistinct] framework, as well as its duties to the loftiest idea which is the preservation of world and European peace.

Let me recall that the introduction of martial law also cut the premeditatively planned attempt to transform People's Poland into a dangerous hotbed of unrest on the European Continent.

PAP: Since you have said that over the past three years interest in international developments has gone down, a question immediately arises whether today when the U.S. Administration drives up armaments, when it has already made up its mind to deploy nuclear cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, this interest is still going down.

Vice-Premier: Public opinio: polls and various [words indistinct] to the government indicate that the bellicose (?policy) pursued by President Ronald Reagan arouses ever growing concern in the Polish nation. Questions about causes and possible consequences of the U.S. "missile philosophy" posed for representatives of the Polish authorities at numerous meetings with the population are ever more frequent, ever more pressing and loaded with concern over the future of the world. It is (?doubtless) that an acute fear is mounting in the Polish nation of the consequences of a policy which directly leads to increased tension in the world. A clearly growing critical attitude towards that policy overlaps with the negative attitude toward the policy of restrictions which the Reagan administration has been applying vis-a-vis our state, thus causing additional burden and harm to the population. Only those citizens of our country who are quite blind out of hatred to socialism approve of that policy. But those that are blind amount only to a handful in the 36-million strong nation.

It is enough to look beyond the so-called Warsaw cafe-houses to find it out. We can only deplore that sources which have been supplying the U.S. Administration with information about the moods and views of millions of Poles by strange coincidence do not ask for their views those of our citizens who with growing concern have been noting the anti-peace actions by President Reagan and his aides.

The [word indistinct] of criticism with respect to those actions has [word indistinct] also in the unprecedented intensification of peace movements in Western Europe.

They draw the Poles' attention to developments which carry the threat of a world disaster. In sum, international policy regains with the Polish public opinion the place it has lost in the past years. I think, I do not have to dwell at length [words indistinct] it that the recently observable growing interest in those very problems is a fact which is favourable for our country, for its immediate and long-term interests. The position that People's Poland holds in the socialist community, in the European policy and also on the world arena, is being defined not only by the government's moves but also by the society's conscious and active attitude towards the most important dilemma facing mankind -- the dilemma of war or peace.

PAP: Following on those preliminary remarks we would like to ask you the following question: What, according to the Polish Government, are the (?motives) that have led President R. Reagan and his administration to embark on the road of openly confrontational policy towards the USSR and its allies?

Vice-Premier: This policy undoubtedly based on [words indistinct] anti-communism, which as the history teaches, has been as a rule present (?in) the U.S. policy towards the Soviet Russia, and then towards the Soviet Union.

Anti-communism has never appeared as a "pure ideology". It has always concealed the main aim which always was and still is the aspiration of the American imperialism to impose its domination, its order and customs upon the world. It should be added that the drive to reach this aim in the history of the USSR-U.S. relations [word indistinct] a tendency remaining always at the [word indistinct]. There are periods where American imperialism is particularly active in undertaking a "crusade", and times when the recognition of them [word indistinct] prevails.

And for example, after the attempt to crush the October Revolution (I am talking here about the interference of joint imperialist forces during the first years of [word indistinct] authority), a period of reconciliation [words indistinct] facts had to be reckoned with after it turned out that famishing and poorly armed workers and peasants had [word indistinct] thwart the imperialist's plans.

Adolf Hitler, the most notorious criminal of our times, undertook the task of annihilation of the Soviet Union. In June 1941 he marched out for the East, pushed in that direction openly and secretly by the same forces (?which had) not achieved their aims in the years of intervention. He marched to the East under the banner of the defence of (?European) [word indistinct] against the flood of Bolshevism, of Europe against Asian, and so on. We all know how that campaign ended.

Today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, we should recall that this army, at the side of the victorious Red Army, had its share in dashing the insane designs of that most brazen representative of the world imperialism.

Soon after the fall of Nazi fascism, the U.S. imperialism made another attempt to reach its goal. It initiated the "cold war" aimed not only against the Soviet Union but also against East and Central European countries which entered the road of building a new social system. The authors of the "cold war" decided not to let the community of socialist states gain strength. They assumed that imposing armaments on our countries and cutting them off from traditional markets, added to the horrible ravages of war, would spur the national anti-communist forces in Poland and other countries of people's democracy to action and would bring about turmoil and counterrevolutionary revolt. Those hopes and expectations failed.

The Imperialists had to depart from the policy of aggressive confrontation also because that policy sparked off the resistance of hundreds of millions of people all over the globe. After all the rather unpleasant experiences and even compromising ones for the U.S. imperialism (let me recall, for example, the participation of the U.S. Armed Forces in the "dirty war" in Vietnam), President Reagan has decided to go back to the tradition of his unlucky predecessors -- and, more even, outbid them in his pathological anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism. For that he has chosen the road of an extremely dangerous confrontation. He has decided that the best field for that confrontation would be to undermine the already-shaped military and strategic balance. The present U.S. leaders have rehashed to old and already very stale concepts to carry the Soviet economy with armaments expected to check its growth and produce internal difficulties.

Surely, the armaments lay a big burden which the Soviet Union bears in the name of its own and our joint defense, but the present U.S. leaders appear to be not too much versed in history. For history supplies innumerable proofs fo the quite unusual selflessness and readiness on the part of the Soviet people for self-sacrifice in order to preserve peace.

It is worth to (?recall) a passage from the statement made by Yuriy Andropov on September 28. The Soviet leader said among other things: During the 65 years of its existence, the Soviet side has successfully withstood many trials, including some heavy ones. Those who lifted their hands against the integrity of our state, against our political system, found themselves on the garbage heap of history. It is time for all those concerned to understand that under every circumstances we can ensure security of our state, security of our friends and allies. Let it be stressed: Under every circumstances.

PAP: You have said the U.S. President has gone back to the traditions of those of his predecessors who in the past tried to weaken the Soviet Union and force it in fact to accept "Pax Americana" that is the world order dictated by the White House and its extentions. This is an unquestionable fact, but it is not however a simple continuation of the policy from the period of "cold war".

Vice-premier: Of course, it is not. The present effort by President Reagan's administration to upset the military-strategic balance have been taking place in a situation fundamentally different from that of the fifties. The level of armaments then and now is something entirely different.

Over the years that have passed since the cold war, the power of the mass destruction weapons that mankind has created, has been magnified by several hundred times. Missile systems have been fantastically improved. Analyzing the present state of armaments one may say that actually it does not have a comparative scale. The most pessimistic prognoses of the [word indistinct] (Stockhold-based Peace Research Institute) of 5 years ago have been exceeded nearly twice.

It is at this level of armaments the U.S. Administration decides to once again raise the "cross-bar", it is obvious that this play with fire is far more dangerous than in the 1950's. This play with fire is to take place at the cost of the Europeans, because it is Western Europe where "Pershing-II" and "cruise" missiles are to be deployed.

(?East) Europe is facing a dangerous prospect [word indistinct] military confrontation, which puts interrogation marks over the plans of creating nuclear-free zones.

Those among Western European politicians who support American plans of deploying new missiles in the NATO states take upon themselves a great responsibility for the destinies of world peace. They also bring an augmented dangerous threat to hang over their own countries.

It is also clear that the support for the above-mentioned designs results in a growth of distrust between Western and Eastern Europe. What is more, political realism prompts that one should expect that the deployment of "Pershing-II" and "cruise" missiles in Western Europe will in fact largely destroy the achievements of detente notched up in the 1970's.

A new U.S. president has come and with a few moves has undermined the structure of detente erected with such great toil. It would be interesting to know what those Western politicians who have spent such energy in their commitment to reduce the cold-war-bred tension in East-West relations really think about this. They know it best from their own experience that the Soviet Union invariably and sincerely strives for detente and is far from taking up steps which might be considered by Europe as aggressive towards it.

The Polish Government's stand on the arising dangers is unequivocal. We fully support the far-reaching Soviet proposals to limit and reduce nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range ones. These proposals are bold, deep-going and exceptionally advantageous for the nations of Europe and the world. At this crucial moment for destinies of world peace, the Government of People's Poland is and will be in full solidarity with our allies -- the community of states which constitute the defensive Warsaw Treaty, and shares the concern over the future of humanity with all the friends of the Polish nation.

PAP: The incumbent U.S. Administration has resolved to bolster up the militaristic designs with a stepped-up anti-communist offensive in the sphere of ideology. Some commentators are of the opinion that the offensive was expounded in the address delivered by U.S. Vice-President George Bush in Vienna's Hofburg on September 21 at a meeting with members of the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations. George Bush arrived in Vienna after visits to Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary. Do you share that commentator's assessment?

Vice-Premier: Yes. Most certainly, this was a characteristic speech which outlined the strategy, or, more precisely, the ideology of the U.S. Administration's actions towards the East and Central European socialist countries. Different theses of that speech call for separate treatment and this is a columnists' task, among others. Therefore, I will confine myself to commenting on the main line of Mr Bush's reasoning.

The U.S. vice president advises dividing the socialist countries into the "good" and "bad" ones, rewarding the former and punishing the latter and playing them up against one another and all against the Soviet Union. That concept also is not a fresh one. It has been shelved somewhere for many years [passage indistinct].

It is obvious that we carefully record every manifestation of some aspects of a realistic approach to Poland with regard, for example, to the FRG's politics, which obviously does not mean that we do not perceive the great power's aspirations to unification or that we ignore the revival of revanchist trends, including the activity of such politicians as Minister Zimmerman, Hupka and other fierce revisionists.

What also deserves recording is a relatively moderate, restrained, and sometimes even characterized by understanding, stand taken by some other NATO countires. We note with satisfaction a rather realistic stand taken towards Poland by the Austrian Government as well as by the Greek Government which showed understanding for the policy pursued by the Polish authorities more than once. Besides, symptoms of growing realism in approach to Polish affairs were palpable in bilateral talks held in New York and Madrid by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. One must also remember about generally well-disposed or even friendly stand of a majority of developing countries.

As you can see the image of Poland's relations with capitalist countries is really differentiated. The Polish Government is permanently interested in a visible and palpable improvement of relations with the West but nobody should expect us to be ready, today or tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, to make such concessions which would mean nothing else but a violation of the sovereignty of the socialist Polish state... The government's policy will not be dictated to us by either Washington or Paris or any other capital.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH ALGERIAN COUNTERPART

LD052322 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 5 Oct 83

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York 5 Oct -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met with his Algerian counterpart Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the state of Polish-Algerian political relations and underlined the need and possibilities of further development of mutual economic relations. Many international issues were also discussed.

MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

LD051628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic has begun a visit to our country. The guests laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, and then met with Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm. The Mongolian delegation is led by Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy speaker of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES COOPERATIVES LEADERS

LD052313 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Oct -- Over 400 delegates from 46 countries are taking part in the 2nd world conference on industrial co-operatives which opened here today. The conference was organized by the international committee of workers' productive co-operative societies (CICOPA) which is a body of the international co-operative alliance (ICA).

The conference is primarily of a scientific character and will attempt to define the role and place of work co-operatives in staging a democratic industrial revolution at the threshold of the 3rd milenium.

Opening the conference, CICOPA Chairman Bruno Catalano pointed out that the organization of the conference in Poland reflects appreciation for the Polish co-operative movement and its achievements. In his inaugural address, ICA Chairman Roger Kerinec underscored much freedom of action enjoyed by co-operatives in Poland and the honorary patronage of President of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski over this conference.

Welcoming delegates to the conference on behalf of the Polish Government, Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk said that Poland as a socialist state fully appreciates the role and significance of the co-operative movement, securing a permanent place for this movement in the national economy and added that the Polish Government also supports international initiatives launched by this movement.

President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received in the Belweder Palace the authorities of the 2nd World Conference of Industrial Co-operatives opened in Warsaw today.

The meeting was attended by Roger Kerinec who is ICA chairman and at the same time chairman of the French National Union of Consumer Co-operatives, Bruno Catalano who is CICOPA chairman and at the same time chairman of the Italian Federation of Workers' Industrial and Handicraft Cooperatives, Lajos Rev who is CICOPA vice-chairman and chairman of the Hungarian National Council of Industrial Co-operative Societies, Jan Kaminski who is chairman of the Supreme Cooperative Council and Central Union of Farming Co-operatives "Samopomoc Chlopska", and Wiktor Sielanko, chairman of the Central Union of Work Co-operatives in Poland.

Ine guests briefed Henryk Jablonski on the course and aims of the present conference. Also other problems connected with the role of the co-operative movement in the contemporary world were discussed.

MINING, ENERGY MINISTRY REPORTS GOOD RESULTS

LD010514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The Ministry of Mining and Energy has ended the third quarter with good results. Since the beginning of the year the miners have extracted more than 143 million metric tons of hard coal, nearly 900,000 metric tons more than during the corresponding period last year. More than 26 million metric tons of coal have been exported. The miners have supplied nearly 30.5 million metric tons of lignite, or nearly 3.5 million metric tons more than 1 year ago.

Electrical producation was also higher. It met in full the requirements of both industry and the population. Nearly 7 million metric tons of coalhave been accumulated in storage areas as a reserve for the fall and winter months. The remaining branches under the ministry have also successfully implemented their tasks.

PILA VOIVODSHIP HOLDS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD051146 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1720 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Voivodship civil defense tactical exercises were held in Pila Voivodship toward the end of last week. The aim of the exercises was to improve rescue operations when danger threatens. Chief executive officers of towns and parishes from the whole voivodship took part. The exercises were conducted by the Pila deputy voivoda, Tadeusz (Koziolek). Then, in the presence of Pila Voivoda Bogdan Dymarek, a demonstration of a rescue operation was staged in which units of technical and medical rescue services and of the fire services took part, and civic militia and army units cooperated. The demonstration was staged at a site destined for demolition and all conditions of (?simulation), including an air attack, were maintained. After the alarm was given, civil defense units went into action. The voivodship civil defense tactical exercises were a test of units' preparedness for practical operations connected with protecting the population.

CEAUSESCU WELCOMES ZHIVKOV IN BUCHAREST 6 OCT

AU060822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0814 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/10/1983 -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, arrived in Bucharest, for a visit of friendship, in the morning of October 6. On arrival, at the Bucharest-Otopeni Airport, the distinguished Bulgarian guest was greeted by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH U.S. STARTS SESSION

AU060810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1983 -- The proceedings of the ninth session of the Joint Romanian-American Economic Commission started in Bucharest on October 5. The two governmental delegations to the session are led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Malcolm Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce.

Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mircea Malita, ambassador of Romania to the U.S.A., also attend the session.

David B. Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, Alfred H. Kingon, assistant secretary of commerce, and other American officials take part in the session. Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-American Economic Council, and Milton Rosenthal, chairman for the United States of the Romanian-American Economic Council also participate.

Upon his arrival at the Otopeni Airport the U.S. secretary of commerce showed in a statement he made to representatives of the press that the Government of the United States, and the American businessmen wished that the economic and commercial relations with Romania would reach high levels. He said they were highly appreciative of the relations with Romania, and expressed his hope that his visit to Romania and the proceedings of the Joint Economic Commission, just as the participation of a large number of businessmen in the session and in the Bucharest International Fair, would contribute to the further development of bilateral relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SERBIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU052155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/10/1983 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 5 Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation. The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania. The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings and cordial wishes on behalf of Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the CC of the League of Communists of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked, and requested that cordial greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Mika Spiljak, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Ljubicic and Dusan Ckrebic as well as wishes of success to the Yugoslav people in socialist construction.

During the interview emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, which witness steady development in accordance with the Romanian-Yugoslav summit talks and understandings. The determination was expressed to take further action to intensify the cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, diversify the manysided cooperation between the two countries and expand the economic, technical-scientific and cultural links between Romania and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The belief was expressed that the expansion of collaboration and of the goodneighbourly relations between Romania and Serbia served the cause of general development of the Romanian-Yugoslav peoples, of peace, progress and understanding in Europe and all over the world.

A survey was made of the current international situation and, in that context, it was stressed that resolute action should be taken now more than ever before for the lessening of tension, the cessation of the arms race and a passage to firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, for a stop in the siting of further medium-range missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, for the peaceful settlement of all interstate differences, for the establishment of a climate of peace and security propitious to the development of collaboration and understanding worldwide. The interveiw passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU052156 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 5/10/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly, met with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the UN secretary-general was conveyed cordial greetings, wishes of good health and success in his activity for the promotion of international cooperation and the consolidation of world peace.

Sincerely thanking for the message addressed to him, Javier Perez de Cuellar requested that cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of progress, welfare and peace to the Romanian people.

The UN secretary-general recalled with pleasure his visit to Romania and his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, and was highly appreciative of the constant concerns and original initiatives of the Romanian head of state and Romania for the strengthening of the UN role and its growing efficiency in the international life in the settlement, with the participation of all states, of the major problems facing mankind nowadays.

Questions were also approached related to the current international situation, included in the agenda of the present General Assembly's session.

PRESIDENT GIVES INTERVIEW TO MEXICAN NEWSMEN

AU052154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 5/10/1983 -- On October 5, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Mexican journalists Carlos Estrada Lang, editor-in-chief of the "OVACIONES" daily, Rafael Morales Magana, envoy of the "EL UNIVERSAL" daily, and Jose Eugenio Lopez Arteaga, representative of the "EL SOL DE MEXICO" newspaper, in the "Primera Plana" press club.

On that occasion, the Romanian head of state granted an interview to the Mexican journalists.

VERDET RECEIVES GEORGIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU052158 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1983 -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received a delegation of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic led by Chitanava N.A., member of the Bureau of the CC of the Georgian Communist Party, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now on a visit to Romania on the occasion of the Bucharest International Fair.

During the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the RCP and the Georgian Communist Party, as well as on the economic development of the two countries. Reference was made with satisfaction to the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration, and the mutual wish was expressed to further develop them in keeping with the understandings covenated during the summit meetings and talks.

WAGES INCREASED IN METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

AU011411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1983 -- Starting October 1 this year, the over 170,000 people working in Romania's metallurgical industry benefit from higher tariff remuneration.

Remuneration rises on an average by 5.5 per cent for workers, and by 5 per cent for the operational staff, the technical-productive personnel and the administrative staff.

In some metallurgical departments, the coking coal one, for instance, the remuneration of skilled workers is 15 per cent and of foremen 10 per cent higher, on an average. The activity carried on in this domain is considered to be equal to that in the mining industry, where the increase of remuneration (in a percentage of up to 20 per cent) came into force last month.

The incomes in metallurgy will also rise owing to the increase of length-of-service bonuses as well as to the generalized application of the overall agreement starting October 1.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IMPORTANCE

LD061048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0831 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- It has been officially announced here that a routine meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee will be held in Sofia in mid October. So far there has been no official comment, but well-informed domestic sources stress the importance of this meeting in light of recent events -- the incident with the South Korean aircraft, Gromyko's absence at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, Reagan's new initiatives for the Geneva negotiations, and Andropov's statement -- events which provoked East-West relations to a level "of a crisis in escalation."

These sources emphasize that the Sofia meeting is a "regular" one but that it will have an "exceptional agenda." This is explained by the breaking of all contacts between Moscow and Washington and by the change to sharp polemics which do not promise a way out of the current blind alley in the negotiations on Euromissiles and strategic arms. Moscow sources do not deny that during their Madrid meeting Shultz and Gromyko agreed on "a number of summit meetings." According to this alleged agreement, following Gromyko's talks with Shultz in New York, "a real possibility" existed for the Soviet foreign minister to meet with Reagan. The U.S. secretary of state would then have come to Moscow as a guest of the Soviet foreign minister and possibly even of the Kremlin at the end of the year. Later events "invalidated this agreement on the program of talks and meetings," while relations between the two superpowers and the two blocs have slumped to the lowest critical point of the past 3 decades.

Last night TASS reported the latest statement by the U.S. secretary of defense in Rome that the Geneva negotiations "will continue" even after the new U.S. missiles "have been deployed" on the old continent. The Soviet news agency warns Weinberger that "the USSR and its allies will not capitulate to these threats." It says that "their first and most important reaction will be to take current and timely measures aimed at establishing the necessary balance." In so doing TASS has also rejected Reagan's thesis that "disarmament can be attained only through the growing U.S. military might." In addition to this TASS commentary, Moscow is officially warning that this will "to all intents and purposes undermine the basis of these negotiations."

This will be the main topic of the Sofia ministerial meeting, well-informed domestic sources here say. They also state that following the Prague Warsaw Pact summit meeting and the foreign ministers' meetings in January and April of this year, and also following the Moscow summit meeting of the East European leaders at the end of June, the situation has deteriorated considerably. Since the West has rejected all the initiatives of the Prague Declaration and the proposals [words indistinct] of Moscow, the Sofia meeting is not expected to adopt any "conciliatory or new" document. It will be devoted, unofficial sources here say, to laying down "spcific political responses" for the time when new U.S. missiles will have started to be deployed in Europe.

ENVER HOXHA'S ANTI-YUGOSLAVIA COMMENTS SCORED

AU052109 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Pristina Radio-Television commentary on AWP Central Committee first secretary Enver Hoxha's remarks on Yugoslavia at 30 September 1982 meeting with Albanian vanguard workers at his home]

[Excerpts] His birthday celebration and meetings with the representatives of collectives in Albania are now being exploited by Enver Hoxha and those who think like him to round up Enver Hoxha's anti-Yugoslav political testament, the nationalist and irredentist platform, to guide the further activity of the Albanian leadership.

Enver Hoxha's base and slanderous remarks about our country, the self-management socialist system, and the LCY are not new. We have been confronted with them for years on end, but their nuances depend primarily on the degree of contradictions in Albanian society and the pragmatic needs of Enver's regime. The example of socialist Yugoslavia, the concept of self-managing socialism and its undeniable results in the social, economic, and political spheres, as well as the nationality policy of the LCY and the international position and authority enjoyed by Yugoslavia in the world as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, are continually and permanently a source of anxiety for the Albanian leadership, owing to the potential influence of this example in the internal circumstances and balance of forces in that neighboring country. Thus, in Albania's propaganda and the speeches of its leadership, socialist self-management and Yugoslavia's example are being portrayed as supposedly the greatest danger whenever Albania's leadership wishes to conceal the unfavorable internal trends or to prevent such a development of Albanian-Yugoslav relations as would go beyond the existing limits.

Albania's international position is not merely a result of outside factors, but primarily a result of the policy of isolation pursued by the Albanian leadership, which always proceeds from its need to invent an external danger for its own internal reasons. Enver Hoxha's repeated attacks against the nonaligned countries, which he taints indiscriminately, are an indication of the long-term orientation of Albania's leadership and its determination to throw mud at those decisive elements and factors in international policy which could arouse sympathy in Albania itself. To refuse to sign the Helsinki document, which among other things also recognizes the present situation regarding the borders of European states, also means the nonrecognition by Albania of the present borders with Yugoslavia, and is an open territorial claim against our country. The summit of Enver Hoxha's demagogic policy, flagrant example of such claims, is reached in the following statement of his: "We have never interferred in Yugoslavia's internal affairs," adding that "our defense of our Albanian brethren in Yugoslavia does not mean that we wish Yugoslavia ill." This kind of logic needs no comment because it is similar to the counterrevolutionary logic and action from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which fundamentally seeks to destroy the foundations of the constitutional system and socialist self-management Yugoslavia represents as a community of equal peoples and nationalities. Once again cultivating nationalist and irredentists fanaticism, Enver Hoxha is taking up the banner of the self-proclaimed father of the whole nation and, supporting the endencies in favor of the destruction of Yugoslavia, is inciting Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as other nationalism against the Albanian population, with the aim of destroying the unity, stability, and itegrity of self-management, socialist, and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

The Albanian people in Yugoslavia are not orphans. They are masters of themselves and have been building their own happy future ever since World War II, closely linking it with the future of the peoples and nationalities of Tito's Yugoslavia. Nobody can change this fact, let alone Enver Hoxha, with this blind, dogmatic, Stalinist, and nationalist policy. The happiness of Albanian people in Albania will be shown by history, which knows how to distinguish between good and evil. Enver Hoxha would do better to reflect about the happiness of his own people than worry about the lives of other Balkan peoples.

BCP'S LILOV POLITBURO RESIGNATION NOTED

AU051800 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 30 Sep 83 p 4

[Permanent correspondent Dusko Malevski report]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Sep -- At the end of a meager report on the plenary session of the BCP Central Committee it is said that "Comrade Aleksandur Lilov has been relieved at his request of membership in the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee because of his assumption of other work."

It has not been announced so far what Lilov's new position is.

Well-informed observers and connoisseurs of Bulgarian political life seem to be endeavoring to make the impression that they are not surprised. However, a noticeable amount of surprise is present among others, for only a month ago, on 31 August to be precise, Aleksandur Lilov was decorated with the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his 50th birthday, for "active participation in the building of socialism." On that occasion the Central Committee sent him congratulations which were published in prominent places along with large photographs in all the newspapers, and which say among other things: "He came out of the school of the Komsomol, was educated in the ranks of the BCP, grew up in the clear April atmosphere as a prominent worker in the party and the state, and is an enthusiastic champion of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship." At the recent celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the September Revolution, he was among the highest leaders attending the celebrations on the stands in Mihalovgrad, Sofia, and Blagoevgrad.

It is certain that this announcement provides scope for most varied suppositions about the events that led to the youngest member of the Politburo leaving the functions in the highest party forums which he occupied for a long time, and leaving them at a moment when, at least as far as the public is concerned, he seemed to be in full rise.

LECH WALESA NOBEL PRIZE AWARD REPORTED

AU051713 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Lech Walesa, former leader of the Polish Solidarity Trade Union, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize this year, TANJUG reports, quoting the announcement of the Nobel committee in Oslo. The committee explained that Walesa received the award for his personal endeavor in ensuring the rights of workers to their own organizations.

Greek composer Nikis Theodorakis has been awarded the Lenin Peace Prize, TASS reports. At a ceremony in the Kremlin where this high award was presented to the composer, Theodorakis' contribution to the struggle for peace among the peoples, to their friendship and cooperation, and to the struggle for preventing a nuclear catastrophe was stressed.

SPILJAK CHAIRS 5 OCTOBER PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD052154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by Mika Spiljak. The Presidency heard and considered the report on the meeting of the commission of the Federal Executive Council for the preparation and implementation of the plan of realization for the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The Presidency considered the report on the recent visit to Yugoslavia by the president of the Republic of Italy, Sandro Pertini, and assessed that the visit represented a demonstration of friendship and an affirmation of the all-round cooperation between the two countries, which is also of a wider international significance.

The presence of President Pertini at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Italian partisan division "Garibaldi", which fought within the ranks of the national liberation struggle, offered the possibility of manifesting the antiwar attitude and the lasting commitments of the two countries in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence in their region as well as in Europe.

The SFRY Presidency also considered information on the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the beginning of this year's session of the United Nations General Assembly. The information was submitted by President Mika Spiljak who led the Yugoslav delegation.

The informal exchange of views between a number of heads of state or government who came to this session held at the initiative of the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries and of the prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, was positively assessed. The Presidency emphasized the need to undertake a wide activity with the participation of as many countries as possible, on the basis of the achieved agreement concerning the very grave consequences of the present political and economic crisis which affects peace, security, and development in the world, in order to check the dangerous intensification of tension and interbloc confrontation and to solve topical international problems by means of negotiations.

The speech by President Spiljak and the numerous meetings that he had during the session, as well as the entire activity of the Yugoslav delegation in the United Nations, reflected Yugoslavia's consistent, constructive, and committed approach, and its readiness to make its full contribution -- in keeping with the principles of nonalignment -- to the solution of numerous international, political, and economic problems, and to the strengthening of the United Nations role.

The Presidency adopted the report on the forthcoming visit by Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to Yugoslavia. The meeting also considered some other questions within the constitutional competence of the SFRY President.

CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD052216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Though responsible subjects in Croatia agree with the stabilization program, their activity has not yet been proportionate to the demands imposed by the program as regards both the speed of execution and quality. This assessment was expressed today by the Croatian LC Central Committee at a plenary session held to establish the progress made in the realization of the action program adopted at the preceding session of the Central Committee and to pinpoint the basic ideopolitical problems encountered in its course.

In his introductory report, Cedo Paic, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, said that a large number of the municipal LC organizations stepped up their activity in connection with the questions of stabilization, but that about a dozen municipal committees had not yet adopted their programs or sent back their reports, which indicated that the leaderships of these municipal committees were not high enough. The mobilization for the performance of tasks is still inadequate in the basic LC organizations. Paic also commented in critical terms on the fact that there have even been delays in some republican institutions and organizations, and even in the assembly in formulating special tasks.

Speaking about the considerably more difficult conditions for economic activity, Paic said that owing to great efforts the republic's economy succeeded in preventing further decline in production. In August industrial production rose by 2.8 percent compared with August 1982, but this did no more than slow down its downward trend in the first 8 months of the year. Consequently, the revival of industrial production continues to be the key task of all the exponents of economic activity. Exports to the convertible area rose as planned by 20 percent.

Of particular importance is the fact that all the repayments of debts from the Socialist Republic of Croatia owed to foreign creditors were made in full and on time up to and including September. Approximately $279 million of foreign debts have been repaid in the last 3 months alone.

Cedo Paic went onto point out a series of shortcomings in the program so far adopted with regard to the adaptation of the foreign trade network to stabilization requirements. In the programs of the Zagreb, Dubrovnik, and Split municipal committees, no transformation-oriented projects have yet been initiated, and the basic LC organizations in the work organizations in these areas have launched no appropriate activity despite the fact that the tasks for these areas are well-known.

If we are to create the conditions necessary for a significant breakthrough into the world market, Cedo Paic said, we must intensify the process of pooling labor and resources on the basis of programmed joint production of goods intended for export. Analyses of the municipal committees' newly received reports show that there are even cases of diametrically opposed trends toward creating enclosed communal economies. Noting that such behavior is impermissible, Paic said that the question of the political accountability of the responsible subjects in these environments should be raised already today.

According to Paic, the area in which all efforts made by society to achieve stabilization failed to effect any significant progress is that of losses in economic activity. During the January-June period a total of 1,008 basic organizations of associated labor in the Socialist Republic of Croatia declared such losses. More than half the current losses, which totaled 26.7 billion dinars, were suffered in electricity generation, production of oil derivatives, and the food industry. It is high time to establish what share of these losses is due to the erroneous internal distribution of income, position in primary distribution, or poor economic activity. In view of the grave energy situation in the republic Paic said that it is necessary to thoroughly discuss these and some other questions at one of the coming sessions of the Central Committee.

Noting that the taxation system constitutes one of the key elements of stabilization, Paic stressed that the hasty action of federal administration organs in connection with changes in the system of taxation created unnecessary confusion which alarmed the public. According to him the League of Communists has to ensure that these and similar problems are discussed first inside the League of Communists from the standpoint of their social, ideological, and class character, and then specialized administrative organs would have a say only after that.

Though in the program adopted at the preceding session of the Central Committee of the Republic it was decided to start the most energetic action against all forms of usurpation and alienation of social property, abuse the legal and social norms, and enrichment without work or, in other words, against the various manipulations with capital and usurpation of the work done by others, the attitude displayed to date by communists to these problems is not as it should be. In this respect Paic stressed that there is still much that is unacceptable, and that there is also vacillation and opportunism, so that there is the impression that the League of Communists is unable to resolve these social contradictions. "We must not reconcile ourselves to this. It is our duty to start a resolute struggle against this and energetically eliminate all opportunism, wavering, and opposition." In this connection Paic stressed that in the sociopolitical organizations' programs this task has to be better planned and should primarily be aimed at eliminating the causes. Speaking in conclusion on the preparations for the formulating of economic policies for 1984, Paic stressed that the work involved has to be increased so that the economy could make its plans and prepare its own programs with a greater degree of certainty.

The first speaker in the discussion, Dr Ivo Perisin, pointed out the need to coordinate the assessments of the situation because some people are also spreading defeatism. It is vital that the entire social action assist associated labor in its efforts. If this is to be achieved it is necessary, instead of making general appraisal to pinpoint what he described as "black spots" and start action aimed at eliminating them.

Jovo Ugrcic said that in addition to striving in the course of the League of Communists' sociopolitical activity to raise production and export, it is also necessary not to push into the background the further development of self-management and the delegate system. He particularly stressed responsibility in society and drew attention in this connection to cases of double standards in behavior, especially on the part of those who were able in the past to influence decisionmaking and even to adopt erroneous decisions. On the one hand they are keen critics of the state of affairs, while on the other hand they refuse any kind of discussion about professional or political responsibility. "If it proves possible to give amnesty to all the organs or individuals in connection with their earlier failures, I do not believe it possible to avoid full political responsibility in the future before the people and the working class for the total effects that we need to achieve with our program of stabilization and further economic development," Ugrcic said.

Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, said that the results achieved this year in tourism are an example that shows that successes are possible even in reduced circumstances if people know what is wanted and are well organized.

Petar Flekovic described the efforts made by the communists of the INA oil company in the realization of the action program of the Croatian LC Central Committee. Among other things he mentioned the decision of INA's communists to achieve a maximum increase in the exploitation of the existing sources of crude oil and gas next year. We have undertaken, Flekovic said, to exploit all these deposits in an intensified manner throughout the year, including all the smaller deposits which can yield 15,000-20,000 metric tonnes of oil annually.

Flekovic explained the view of INA's communists that exports should continue in the coming years also as a reproduction necessity, which would ensure not only the repayment of foreign exchange debts, but would also increase production of oil and gas, which is possible on the basis of the already known deposits.

Zvonimir Hrabar said that at its conference in the middle of this month the Croatian Trade Union Federation would be considering the problems involved in the pooling of labor and resources, which is also one of that organization's main tasks.

Taking part in the discussion, Jure Ivezic, president of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Croatia, who devoted his speech to questions of responsibility and the need for a radical change in behavior concerning the stabilization tasks, said that the 28 municipal LC committees, which had failed to prepare their programs and tasks arising from the Central Committee's action program on time should have to explain their behavior to their rank and file. He also commented on the fact that there are a large number of celebrations, something which is out of keeping with the atmosphere of the struggle for stabilization and economies.

Following the discussion, during which speeches were also made by Neda Andric, Zvonko Vebanac, Milan Rukavina-Sain, Nikolj Lapov, Marko Filipovic, Djordje Ivancevic, Nedeljko Marevic, Alenko Rubesa, Milutin Baltic, Milan Aladanic, and Gordana Kusanovic, Josip Vrhovec, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, wound up the discussion by stressing that it was a working session and that its purpose was to establish what had been done on the realization of the Central Committee's program and conclusions.

After noting that the discussion confirmed the assessments given in the introductory report, Vrhovec stressed that the criticism expressed at the session was also aimed at encouraging even more responsible behavior as necessitated by our time. It is indispensable, Vrohovec said, that everyone should orient himself toward himself and his environment and be active there on the realization of the stabilization program. What is being done in this connection in this republic is an integral part of the efforts made by the whole of our socialist community.

Vrhovec particularly stressed issues that manifest themselves in their environment. In this connection he gave the example of the struggle for stabilization at the university, which should primarily be the task of those who worked there. He also dwelt on the situation in connection with the nonpayment of rents and the spending of funds in that sphere by self-managing interest communities. This has recently been prominently reported in the press, and if this is true then it must represent a symptom of a much wider-ranking idelness, Vrhovec said; yet this problem is not clearly mentioned in the work programs of the municipal committees in whose area all this is taking place. Vrhovec stressed that the revival of production, struggle for the further pooling of labor and resources, and lower investments and spending continue to be the long-term tasks.

Vrhovec also drew attention to the problem of protecting social interests and property. This problem, he said, will require a separate discussion at one of the Central Committee's sessions. This will give rise, in his words, to a dangerous social climate unless the real dimensions and character of these phenomena are established in every environment and the most energetic and special action is taken on this basis in every environment, from the local community to the republic.

With regard to the tasks concerning enhanced social, individual, and collective responsibility, Vrhovec said that a start has been made in the right direction, but the progress is still too slow. He also stressed the importance of the cadre question as an integral part of the struggle for stabilization, saying that there is a need for the growing recognition of ability, skill, and dedication.

Vrhovec went on to speak about the export of crude oil and wheat, saying that there had been cases of misunderstanding of the real meaning of these decisions among the public and of a failure to comprehend them. The sense and logic of exporting these products are to be found in nothing other than the increased manifestation of the normal functioning of our system, Vrhovec said, adding that it would not be logical in a system to place an administrative ban on the export of one group of products and not to do the same on other products. What should be stressed is the principle that everyone has to pay his debts on his own and form his own resources, and this principle must also be applied to those who, owing to circumstances, were covered by an administrative ban with regard to the products of their own labor. This problem was discussed from this viewpoint at the Yugoslav level, and we reached the joint conclusion that such a decision allowing export was logical and in keeping with the system. The fact that this causes certain problems is another matter, but an administrative ban would cause even greater problems, Vrhovec said, stressing that the purpose of all this was to contribute to the intensification of common efforts and common obligations which the Yugoslav community was facing in the struggle for stabilization and for the repayment of debts.

Vrhovec stressed in conclusion that the realization of the action program of the Croatian LC Central Committee has to be complete, which means that it should not be confined to the economic sphere alone, but should also extend to the social and ideopolitical spheres, and said that it could be successful only if it deeply permeated all the basic LC organizations and all the basic cells of society.

The Croatian LC Central Committee also decided to name the Croatian LC Central Committee's centre for ideological and theoretical work after Dr Vladimir Bakaric. Dr Vladimir Bakaric, the explanation of this decision says, was the first chairman of the center's board of governors and the originator of its work and orientation. In Dr Vladimir Bakaric our revolutionary movement created an exceptional theoretician, a man who had directly contributed to the development of our authentic Marxist thought; a man who united revolutionary action and theory in his own work. The balance between thought and action as elements of the revolution was the essence of the revolutionary activity of Vladimir Bakaric.

MONTENEGRO LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD052201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Titograd 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Increased production and work at each working post represents the only real basis for material and social security of the working people and citizens. This was emphasized at today's session of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro which considered topical ideopolitical questions of implementation of the measures of economic stabilization in the field of social policy. The main task of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and party organs is therefore to struggle in every concrete environement for social policy that will proceed from the essential demands of economic stabilization and will be coordinated with real material possibilities.

Determining the direct tasks of the party commitments in this field, the Central Committee called on and obligated all members of the organization and organs of the League of Communists to become directly and concretely engaged in their environments in the implementation of the program of protection of the standard of living and in the social policy which is suitable for the present socioeconomic situation. It is emphasized that topical social questions and problems should be realistically and urgently grasped and that efficacious measures for their solution should be undertaken in an organized manner.

Misunderstandings and resistance which will appear in this activity should not discourage the Communists and the trade union organization. It is resolutely necessary to oppose bureaucratic indifference and underestimation of social problems, as well as the tendency towards levelling off of earnings, demagogic behavior, socialization of idleness and business losses, and false solidarity. The Communists in the state organs are especially responsible for consistent implementation of the laws, taxation policy, and undertaking of other measures which will prevent all aspects of acquiring material benefits at the expense of social property as well as the social property itself.

The elaboration and implementation of measures of social policy in the conditions of struggle for economic stabilization represents a responsible task of all organized socialist forces, especially the League of Communists, Milutin Vakusinovic, president of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation, said at the session in his introductory report. Above all it is necessary, with attention and sensitivity for the real problems of the people's existence, to constantly and attentively follow all changes which affect the social position of individuals, their families, and collectives, and to have real insight at any time into the social situation and the actual problems of the standard of living of the people and citizens. Any superficial assessment of the social situation and consideration of problems on the bases of averages and percentages is impermissible because they often do not reflect the real economic and social position of the individuals and their families, Milutin Vukasinovic emphasized.

According to Vukasinovic, the entire economic policy must be subordinated to the most important task and demand of the battle for stabilization -- to stimulate greater production and productivity.

This must also be the sense of the price policy which cannot cover up idleness, low productivity, high expenditure, and shortcomings in business and investment policy. The prices must be part of the efforts to promote economic operations and to achieve better working results, Milutin Vukasinovic emphasized.

The Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro adopted conclusions on the topical ideopolitical questions related to associating work and resources, and on tasks of the League of Communists in this field. This theme was considered by the Central Committee in July.

VJESNIK ARTICLE VIEWS HUNGARY'S ECONOMIC REFORM

AU041544 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 83 p 2

[Drago Buvac article: "Hungary: Exhausting the Reform"]

[Excerpts] The Hungarians themselves do not see their economic situation in such rosy colors as foreign observers in both East and West like to paint them, each wondering from their own angle at the rich shop window displays, home produced meat, imported oranges, the gay Budapest restaurants, and the exuberant growth of private initiative, and all this in a country of "real socialism." What is on the other side of this admiration of the "economic miracle" is the fact that, in a poll taken at the beginning of this year, 55 percent of Hungarians assessed that, in 1982, their living standards had declined, and 53 percent anticipated a further decline in 1983.

If a poll were accidentally taken now it would not be surprising if the results were quite considerably worse. Hungary has been hit by the worst drought since 1952. The corn and sugar beet crops in particular have suffered in this connection and the planners have calculated that exports of agricultural products could decline by about $306 million as a result.

Consumer opinions are not always a reliable measure of the economic situation. However, this time it has been joined by a high official who has said that, in addition to the drought and poor harvest, economic difficulties have been also caused by poor organization and shortcomings in management. Another matter in this connection is the question of regularly repaying the country's debts to the IMF. After all, it is not only agriculture that has failed. In the first six months of this year industrial production increased by only 0.1 percent.

New Economic Mechanfsms

In the present world recession, which has drastically shaken many economies, Hungary's semiannual results are really not that alarming even though they are worse than they have been in the past. A certain lagging is inevitable and it cannot be taken as a criterion for evaluating one or another economic system and its mechanism. But, quite apart from any momentary economic situations, what has often become evident in the appraisals of Hungary's "new economic mechanism" has been an exaggeration about its internal possiblities and about the extent and limit to which it could be instrumental in solving the problems of a planned economy without jeopardizing its centralist power.

Hungary's "new economic mechanism" started in 1966 when the wave of similar economic reforms spread through other East European socialist countries. Despite a lagging between 1974 and 1978, the Hungarians, unlike other CEMA member-countries, have continued to perfect that economic mechanism, often striving to do it as unprovocatively as possible as regards their political relations with their allies. Judging by all available evidence, they have been successful in this respect.

An economic reform of the rigid centralist planned system was unavoidable also because of the specific conditions of Hungary's economy. It could no longer continue to develop on the basis of quick growth and technological lagging without closer ties with the outside world, especially the West.

The efforts to prevent a halt in the growth and maintain the technological advantages of ties with the West have contributed to Hungary joining the IMF; it is now using a credit of $600 million according to the IMF conditions.

To support this course of opening toward the world, Hungary has gradually introduced many innovations in the domestic sphere of the "new economic mechanism." What is primarily involved in this connection is a greater independence of enterprises, that is, their management cadres, in pursuing their business policies. The second significant step was made in adapting the structure of costs and prices to the world parity of prices to help exporters become accustomed to the "real world." The third significant element has been the freedom of activity for those employed outside the regular work relationship. This involves domestic garden plots which some claim are five times as productive as the cooperative land, as well as contract work with the equipment of enterprises after the regular work hours and private production and service workshops.

Reasons for Praise

When such a creative potential of the centralist economy is released -- and it is heard among other things that 70 to 80 percent of employed people do their own work outside their regular working place -- then it is quite logical to expect, without any experimenting, an economic upsurge. But this upsurge has its limits if it is not accompanied by deeper changes in that part of the state and cooperative economy which has at its disposal 98 percent of all the means of production. It is not as yet accompanied sufficiently because of the strong directives of the plan, a centralist distribution of investments and credits, large subsidies for the enterprises operating at a loss, the state wage regulations, and the small margin between those who operate with profits and those who operate at a loss. For this reason those who know the Hungarian economy observe that the market mechanism and independence of enterprises do not necessarily play a role in "moving the capital and labor force" from the backward to the more propulsive sectors of the economy. The centralist planning and political influence are still shackling the efforts for a more rapid restructuring of the Hungarian economy, without which its difficulties cannot be overcome on a long term basis. The flight to the "subsystems" of freer economic activities has been an important factor in the dynamic development of the Hungarian economy so far, but it cannot replace radical changes in the system itself.

The "economic miracle in the East" has been considerably popularized in the West up to now. It has been possible to prove with this miracle what advantages can be derived from free market and private initiative and even a partial implementation of the "Western model." At times, the East European countries too have not hesitated to point out the possibilities for dynamic economic development, innovations, and an opening to the world within the framework of "real socialism." The Hungarians themselves know best the advantages and limits of the "new economic mechanism" and it is for this reason that demands are now being made for radical new steps in economic reform but, at the same time, this is also the reason for the political caution of the leadership, which must consider not only the internal consequences but also the relations with CEMA. It is difficult to predict which direction will prevail, but the exhaustion of possiblities of the reform implemented so far is obvious.

NARODNA ARMIJA ON ENDING LCY SHORTCOMINGS

AU051124 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2307 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Br. Miletic commentary: "At the Center of Attention: They and Us: In Connection With the Enlarged Session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Which Discussed Political and Economic Situation in the Country"]

[Text] Who are those who have failed to become engaged in implementing the conclusions and views of the LCY Central Committee on economic stabilization? How can we recognize those individuals in the party ranks and outside the party from whom we should differentiate ourselves? How is it that everyone swears by stabilization but we are again making no progress? Or, at least, we are not making such progress as we expected. What will the Central Committee decide at its next session when it is known that the decisions adopted at its three preceding sessions on the same issues are not being consistently implemented?

These are only some of the questions that follow the report issued at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium last week that was attended by the highest officials of the Federation among others. Let us recall that that report justifies the criticism by and discontent of the working people and citizens because of ineffective work in solving the economic and social problems and because of bureaucracy, opportunism, and hestitations in the LC. But those to whom this justified criticism is addressed have remained unnamed; that is, they will continue to be called just "they", and appeals are being made for a general offensive against them.

Most of the Yugoslavs who carry the Red party membership cards in their pockets would readily come to grips with "them" if they only knew the sign by which they could recognize those who cause obstructions. And how many are they? A few hundred, perhaps thousands, or more? It is hardly probably that all of us or even a majority o of us are really not good. But how is it possible then that we continue to fail to finally come to an end with that majority and let it be known that this society is determined to continue to move along the democratic and self-managing road to socialism? It is clear that all those who make this road difficult "help" the enemy who is becoming increasingly active and tries to use economic difficulties against the country's stability and independence, "aiming at orienting our development in a different direction and imposing different clas goals and values on it," as the Presidium says in its report.

It seems that our real ailment and the reasons for an increasingly aggressive behavior of "them" against "us" are to be found in the withdrawal of the LC first from the front of ideological, and then from the front of practical struggle against the anti-self-managing forces. It is certain that if the party were more effectively organized, united, and active, many of the difficulties accompanying us would have been overcome by a wide mobilization of the working people and citizens who have demonstrated not only their readiness for self-denials, but also their determination to pull the country out of economic instability with their own work and engagement.

In the LC basic organizations it would not be difficult to recognize "them" if we were not looking at the "backs of their heads." In a column which moves at an uncontrolled pace (and slowly), it is difficult to see who is slowing down the advance. It is only when the front of the column begins to move faster, that is, when the communists show by their example that they are for stabilization in action and not only in conclusions, then those who follow them will also quicken their pace.

Among those who fail to keep up with the pace it would not be difficult to count the nationalists, bureaucrats, technocrats, dogmatists, those who are enriching themselves from the work of others, liberals, and other negative forces.

For this reason the demand of the LCY Central Committee Presidium -- that the LC "must eliminate its own shortcomings without any hesitation" if its wants to fulfill its leading role in the society in the present difficult economic and political situation -- merits the greatest attention because precisely that is the rub.

The LCY Central Committee will hold its next session in a few days. At this session the Central Committee wil (again) review the current economic and political sitaution and appraise the implementation of the conclusions adopted by this same Central Committee at a few of its previous plenary sessions in which it discussed economic stabilization. In view of the fact that some (initial) results have been already achieved and that, as the aforementioned reports says, "we have at our disposal great force and possibilities for even more completely and effectively implementing the stabilization program," it remains then to assign to the communists specific tasks in implementing this policy in the period to end of this year and in 1984. Any new calling of attention to "some of those there" who fail to become engaged in stabilization efforts would only raise new questions: Who are "we" and who are "they" -- questions which, of course, lead nowhere.

ATTENDANCE AT 22 SEP LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION NOTED

AU032140 [Editorial report] Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 22 September carries an 80 second film report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium meeting under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic in Belgrade on that day. The Presidium discussed the political and economic situation in the country and issued a statement. The film shows Dragoslav Markovic sitting at the usual large doughnut-shaped table with his back to the window and Secretary Nikola Stojanovic on his left. On Stojanovic's left is an empty seat and then, clockwise, Ali Sukrija, SFRY Presidency member Fadilj Hodza, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc, Dusan Dragosavac; Jure Bilic; and Hamdija Pozderac. A short section of the table is not shown, and then follow, clockwise: SFRY Presidency member Radovan Vlajkovic, Petar Matic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Josip Vrhovec, an unknown man, SFRY Presidency member Sergej Kraigher, Mitja Ribicic, and Andrej Marinc.

There is again a break in continuity, whereupon a man rumaging in his briefcase is shown, followed by, clockwise: Interior Secretary Stane Dolanc, Veterans Federation President Bojan Polak, and three unrecognized men. Another group shown includes, clockwise: Defense Secretary Admiral Branko Mamula, Colonel General Dane Cuic, Dobroslav Culafic, SFRY Assembly President Vojo Srzentic, Veljko Milatovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, and two unrecognized men. Two more groups are shown, one including Dimce Belovski, Krste Markovski, Executive Secretary Trpe Jakovlevski, and three unrecognized men; the other Dusan Ckrebic, and SFRY Presidency member Petar Stambolic, all clockwise.